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## South African Panel Advocates Scrapping Of Racial Pass Laws

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — An official advisory committee recommended Thursday that South Africa abolish laws restricting the movement of blacks into urban areas, saying these restrictions were "in conflict with basic human rights."

A study shows evidence of widespread violence of political prisoners in South Africa. Page 5.

opened fire with shotguns at a crowd in a black township outside Cape Town. In Soweto, the country's largest black urban area, a white schoolteacher and 10 black students were wounded by police shotguns and several hundred students were arrested.

The proposed abolition of the so-called "pass laws" and "influx control act" following Wednesday's statement by President Pieter W. Botha that he would move to restore citizenship to blacks in the nominally independent homelands, has led to cautious optimism from some critics of apartheid.

But the move faces several hurdles before enactment and analysts noted that Mr. Botha's government could back away if it perceived a significant backlash from its conservative white constituency. The government faces five white parliamentary by-elections next month.

"This could be a nail in the coffin of apartheid," said John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations. "But I will believe the pass laws are being abolished when an act of Parliament with P.W. Botha's signature on it hits my desk. There have been too many false dawns before."

Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash civil rights group that counsels blacks facing legal action under the pass laws, sounded a more optimistic note. "We've crossed some sort of watershed," she said. Referring to Mr. Botha's statement Wednesday and Thursday's recommendation, she added, "We've taken two giant steps."

The U.S. ambassador, Herman Nickle, appearing on the state-run national television network, described the pass laws and influx control as "probably in the daily lives of SA blacks the single most dehumanizing aspect of the system."

"If that can be brought to an end," Mr. Nickle said, "and of course thus far we are only dealing with a recommendation, I think it would be regarded as a positive development."

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said the suggestion to abolish the pass laws "is very important to black South Africans and we find it encouraging that the South African government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area." The Associated Press reported.

[Also, in Washington, Reuters reported that Senate Democrats temporarily gave up their fight to enact tougher sanctions against South Africa than President Ronald Reagan's curbs but vowed to try again at a later date. For the third time this week, the Senate failed to end a filibuster that prevents final action on the sanctions bill. The vote Thursday was 88 to 11.]

Restrictions on black movement are only one aspect of the apartheid system, but they have been singled out over the years by critics as one of the most pernicious. The laws have been responsible for separating hundreds of thousands of black workers from their families, who in many cases are not allowed to join them in urban areas.

The abolition of the laws was recommended in a report by a committee of the 60-member President's Council, a statutory body that makes formal recommendations to Parliament. Its members are appointed by Mr. Botha.

The council took up the report in a meeting Thursday in Cape Town and its chairman, Piet Koornhof, said he expected quick approval for the proposals by the council, which has no black members. No dates were recommended for ending the pass laws.

The report called for "orderly urbanization" and would not lift the legal ban on squatters, but it proposed new housing tracts for blacks seeking access to South African cities and said the government should take steps to "bring about a more equitable distribution of land."

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain ordered the expulsion of 25 Soviet officials on Thursday. The order followed the defection of the chief agent in Britain of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence organization.

The Foreign Office said the order was issued on the basis of information provided by Oleg A. Gordievsky, 46, who had been granted political asylum. Of the people whom he named as members of the Soviet spy network in Britain, six were diplomats, seven were trade representatives, five were journalists and seven filled a variety of other positions at the embassy and in other London offices.

At a regular briefing, a Foreign Office spokesman said the 25 had engaged in activities "totally incompatible with their status and declared tasks." They were given three weeks to leave.

David Goodall, the Foreign Office undersecretary of state, or senior civil servant, told the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Lev A. Parshin, that "the nature and scale" of Soviet intelligence activities were unacceptable.

Mr. Goodall also said, according to the spokesman, that although the expulsions were necessary "in the interests of national security," it remained British policy to work for an improvement in relations between London and Moscow.

Opposition politicians, including Denis Healey, the Labor Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said that the episode should not be allowed to influence the current negotiations between East and West.

Among those who were told to leave were three first secretaries, Yuri V. Yezhov, 48, whose duties were not specified; Vyacheslav I. Kalitin, 45, in charge of the science and technical department, and Boris A. Korchagin, 45, in charge of cultural affairs.

Correspondents for Tass, the Soviet press agency, for Novosti, the features agency, and for Radio Moscow were on the expulsion list. So were translators at two international organizations and a driver and security guard at the embassy.

Not since 105 Soviet officials were accused of spying and sent home in 1971 has there been such a mass expulsion from Britain. In April of this year, five officials, including the Soviet Embassy's naval attaché, were expelled on spying charges. The Russians retaliated by expelling three members of the British Embassy staff in Moscow.

In 1971, 18 British citizens were expelled from Moscow or had their visas canceled.

A similar retaliation seems all but inevitable this time.

[The Soviet Embassy in London issued a statement describing the British action as unwarranted. Reuters reported.]

[In an apparent reference to possible reprisals, it said that London would bear responsibility for any consequences. "The Soviet Embassy would like to emphasize that the unwarranted action of an unfriendly character is without any foundation whatsoever," it said.]

Diplomats and others said that the defection of Mr. Gordievsky constituted a substantial victory for the West, one that might ultimately yield numerous Soviet secrets.

In its circumspect announcement, however, the Foreign Office asserted only that he was "in a position to know full details of Soviet intelligence activities and personnel in this country."

No information was available as to when, where and how Mr. Gordievsky, who took up his post in Britain in 1982, had defected. He was reported to be in a "safe house" somewhere in Britain.

He was born in October, 1938, according to intelligence reports. After one year at a KGB training school, he spent 10 years based in Moscow, dealing with dissidents.

In 1972, he began traveling, specializing in Scandinavia and Britain.



### Watching Cobb's Record Fall

Pete Rose, peering intently at the line drive he had hit, saw it drop into left field and break Ty Cobb's 57-year-old major league record for hits. The single, in the first inning of Wednesday night's game, gave the Cincinnati Reds' player-manager 4,192 hits. Page 23.

## Nicaragua Tells World Court That U.S. Directs Insurgents

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — Nicaragua formally charged Thursday that the U.S. National Security Council is guiding strategy and choosing the military targets of the guerrillas who are striving to overthrow the Sandinista government.

Carlos Argüello Gómez, Nicaragua's chief counsel and ambassador to the Netherlands, contended that after President Ronald Reagan acknowledged in February that U.S. policy is to seek the removal of the Sandinistas from power, the Reagan administration has assumed an ever greater role in orchestrating attacks by the guerrillas, known as the contras.

Mr. Argüello, speaking before the International Court of Justice at the start of hearings against the United States, said that his country would produce witnesses and documents before the tribunal "to prove beyond a doubt that the U.S. government has set justice aside and is guilty of state terrorism."

On April 9, 1984, Nicaragua charged the United States with conducting paramilitary activities against Nicaragua in violation of international law and United Nations and Organization of American States provisions.

The court, which is also known as the World Court, ruled last November that it held jurisdiction and would hear the merits of the case, and the United States announced in January a boycott of the proceedings. Washington had argued in vain that Nicaragua had never previously recognized the court's authority and now was seeking to exploit the forum for political propaganda purposes.

Asserting that "the seat of justice is definitely empty in the United States," Mr. Argüello told the court's 14 judges, "Your authority is being challenged by a superpower that wishes to set law aside in order to have a free hand for destroying a small nation."

Despite the absence of U.S. legal representatives, Nicaragua will not be awarded the case by default and must persuade the court of the validity of its claims. If the court ultimately decides in its favor, Nicaragua will then seek financial compensation for the damage inflicted by anti-Sandinista forces.

Presenting Nicaragua's arguments, Mr. Argüello said, "Recent revelations prove beyond doubt that the U.S. National Security Council is responsible for the direction of mercenary forces."

"This council," headed by the president of the United States, directs the strategy and even selects the targets to be destroyed by the mercenary forces."

Mr. Argüello charged that White House involvement in the guerrilla military actions has become so evident lately that "in effect, the U.S. government is directing the guerrillas to overthrow the Sandinista government."

The second volume of the study focuses on the effect this would have on agriculture and ecosystems around the world.

Paul Crutzen, the West German scientist who first raised the possibility of nuclear winter in 1982 and who was an author of the new study, said that the report should go far toward dispelling criticisms

total of 1,514, but community groups assert that the actual number of racial attacks is far higher. In some communities, Asians have organized to fight back, a development that deeply worries the authorities.

"The problem," said Lawrence Roach, commander of Scotland Yard's Community Relations Branch, "is racial prejudice and discrimination. The police deal with the symptoms, not the causes."

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from ethnic minorities and conceded that the number now on the city's force, 260 out of a force of 27,000, was "ridiculously small." But he said that "even an integrated police force couldn't stop these attacks if society supports them."

"They don't attack their neighbors because of the police," he said. "They attack them because they are racists. This society produces them. They are a product of our educational system, brought up in our families."

The borough of Greenwich has deteriorating public housing where residents say they live in a state of siege. More than 200 families have complained this year of racial attacks to a local community group. According to the group, many of these families, such as one that reported 26 broken windows in a six-week period, have suffered more than one attack.

"The cases we're getting now," said Chetan Bhatt, one of the organizers of the Greenwich Action Committee Against Racist Attacks, "are more organized, more fascist, more vicious, and have greater numbers involved, sometimes gangs of 40." In the public housing projects, where passageways offer ideal escape routes, at least half the attacks are by gangs, he said.

"We're one of the groups that has said there's nothing wrong with going on the offensive," Mr. Bhatt said. "We know who the people are. If we make their lives a misery, they'll think twice before attacking us."

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By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has dismissed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's endorsement of a proposal for the creation of a zone in central Europe free of all chemical weapons.

The U.S. administration said Wednesday that the Soviet leader's acceptance of the plan agreed to by East Germany and the opposition Social Democratic Party in West Germany "was a repackaging of proposals we have heard before."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said such a limited chemical ban could not be adequately verified. He said the call for prohibiting chemical weapons in central Europe was similar to a 1983 Warsaw Pact proposal that urged a ban on stockpiling and production of chemical weapons in Europe.

The Reagan administration, which is hoping to undertake production of new chemical weapons for the first time in 16 years, proposed in 1984 at the 40-nation Geneva conference on disarmament a ban on worldwide production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

Moscow has rejected the American insistence on verification of Soviet chemical factories to ensure that they are not producing weapons.

Talks in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons have not gotten anywhere, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Gorbachev's comments on the chemical weapon ban in central Europe were reported Tuesday by Tass, the Soviet news agency, after a meeting in Moscow between Mr. Gorbachev and Johannes Rau, who is considered the likely Social Democratic Party candidate for chancellor in elections due in West Germany in 1987.

In recent years, the Social Democrats have been increasingly critical of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany and have left the impression that if they were in power they would be more sympathetic to Soviet proposals.

Administration officials have expressed concern that the discussion of a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe might appeal to public opinion in Western Europe and put pressure on Washington to adjust its policies.

The United States currently stockpiles older chemical weapons in West Germany. The administration, in seeking financing from Congress to begin production of new chemical weapons, has said it had no plans to stockpile those weapons anywhere but in the United States and on ships. But as part of the legislation allowing the new production, there is a nonbinding provision calling on the administration to put the new weapons in the same place as the old ones.

Since taking office this year, Mr. Gorbachev has either proclaimed or endorsed a number of arms control initiatives that have been rejected by the U.S. administration.

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## In U.K., Racial Attacks Are Said to Increase

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

LONDON — In the vast expanses of deteriorating public housing and small shops of London's East End and other British cities, alarm has been growing over attacks on Asians and other minorities.

In July a pregnant Asian woman and her three small children were burned to death in their East End home in a fire that the police say was arson. Last month, police officers rescued nine members of a Bengali family, including an infant, trapped in their apartment after gasoline was poured through their front door and set afire, and four people were injured in what the police described as an arson attack on an Indian restaurant in South London.

Although Asians — mostly people of Indian and Pakistani descent — seem to be the most frequent targets, blacks and Jews have also fallen victim. In Woolwich in late June, a black woman and her two daughters were beaten and spat upon by a busload of passengers who chanted in unison, "Niggers off," and that same month three rabbis were attacked and beaten in North London. Jewish schoolchildren also have been attacked.

The police say there were 691 racial incidents in the first six months of this year in Greater London, a rate slightly down from last year's

total of 1,514, but community groups assert that the actual number of racial attacks is far higher. In some communities, Asians have organized to fight back, a development that deeply worries the authorities.

"The problem," said Lawrence Roach, commander of Scotland Yard's Community Relations Branch, "is racial prejudice and discrimination. The police deal with the symptoms, not the causes."

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from ethnic minorities and conceded that the number now on the city's force, 260 out of a force of 27,000, was "ridiculously small." But he said that "even an integrated police force couldn't stop these attacks if society supports them."

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Last month four Asians convicted after a battle with whites at a pub in Newham last year walked free after the judge told them, "Each of you overreacted to a very longstanding and serious provocation."

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A policeman assists an Asian man injured during a disturbance in Birmingham. The Associated Press



## Mozambique, Aided by Zimbabwe, Drives Guerrillas From Key Base

By Ken Pottinger  
International Herald Tribune

LISBON — Rightist rebels in Mozambique have suffered a defeat that President Samora Machel's government hopes will mark a major turning point in its eight-year effort to end the insurgency.

Mozambique's army, with the aid of about 5,000 troops from Zimbabwe, drove guerrillas from their bases in the central part of the country during actions last month, the government announced last week.

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance, the re-

bel movement, acknowledged Wednesday the loss of their main base at Gorongosa, but said the rebel leadership had escaped and would intensify its attacks in the cities.

Mr. Machel, surveying the ruins of the Gorongosa camp, said last week, "We have broken the snake's back, but we will not rest until we have crushed its head."

Observers in Lisbon who follow the Mozambique insurgency said they believed the rebels had been more severely hit than at any time during the past eight years.

The combined forces from Mo-

zambique and Zimbabwe, said to total about 25,000 troops, overran seven rebel camps in the central provinces of Sofala, Manica and Zambezia, according to the Machel government. The rebels said the offensive was supported by jet fighters, helicopters, tanks and artillery.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique are close allies and Mozambique's ports, railroad system and an oil pipeline are vital to Zimbabwe's economy.

According to the Mozambique news agency, AIM, the main rebel base on the slopes of the Gorongosa mountains, known as "Camp Banana," was destroyed on Aug. 28. Troops seized tons of ammunition and destroyed an airstrip adjoining the camp, the report said. Later reports said about 100 guerrillas had been killed.

The rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, and his military commanders escaped, according to Jorge Correia, the rebel spokesman in Lisbon. He said they continued to be in radio contact with rebel units around the country.

AIM said that documents seized at the camp included the minutes of an Aug. 19 meeting between Mr. Dhlakama and Louis M. Nel, deputy foreign minister of South Africa, which had supported the rebels until last year.

Mr. Nel reportedly visited Gorongosa in an attempt to persuade the rebels to reopen negotiations with the Machel government to end the war. Talks between the two sides in Pretoria broke down last October over demands for an immediate general election, the resignation of the government and the rewriting of the constitution.

According to the captured minutes, Mr. Nel tried to persuade the rebels to reopen the talks without prior conditions.

In Lisbon, Mr. Correia said Wednesday, "We admit his troops overran our camps in Gorongosa but guerrilla bases are never permanent and when the troops leave we will rebuild them and carry on as before."



CHECKING OUT VOTERS — Sweden's budget minister, Kjell-Olof Feldt, checked price of a salmon Thursday while sitting in as cashier at a Stockholm supermarket. He was campaigning for Sunday's elections.

## Nicaragua Tells Court That U.S. Directs Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces is also the commander-in-chief of the contra forces."

He introduced a sworn affidavit from Edgar Chamorro, a former leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, one of the largest rebel groups. Mr. Chamorro's statement described detailed meetings with members of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council.

He recalled an encounter in May 1984 with Ronald F. Lehman, an NSC aide, who assured him that after the 1984 elections Mr. Reagan "would publicly endorse our effort to remove the Sandinistas from power and see to it that we received all the support that was necessary for that purpose."

Nicaragua's legal team plans to lay emphasis in the case on the more active involvement by the U.S. government in exerting military pressure on the Sandinistas despite an earlier court order to desist from the threats or use of force, according to Abram Chayes, a Harvard Law School professor and for-

mer State Department legal adviser who is serving as counsel for the Nicaraguan government.

The first witness brought by Nicaragua on Thursday was Luis Carrion Cruz, the country's deputy interior minister, who is in charge of state security.

Mr. Carrion contended that since the United States began organizing insurgent attacks in December 1981, the rebels have doubled in strength to 7,000 soldiers equipped, trained and paid largely by the U.S. government.

In an assessment of the human costs, Mr. Carrion said that 3,886 people have been killed and 4,731 wounded since the attacks began nearly four years ago. Property damage, he said, is estimated to be \$375 million.

Mr. Chayes said in the coming court sessions, Nicaragua will refute charges that it is supplying arms to rebel forces in El Salvador.

## Blacks Help U.K. Police Keep Peace In Riot Area

The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, England — Scattered troubles were reported Thursday in three British cities but the Handsworth district of Birmingham, where violence broke out earlier this week, was quiet after the police agreed to allow black community leaders to help patrol the streets.

There were no arrests on Thursday and only a few shop windows were broken in Handsworth. However, the West Midlands police said there were 28 arrests in its jurisdiction after disturbances in the towns of Wolverhampton, where windows were smashed in a shopping center, and Coventry, where several cars were set on fire.

In Liverpool, 80 miles (130 kilometers) to the north, a Baptist chapel and three cars were set afire, but the police said the incidents were not connected with the Birmingham rioting, which erupted Monday night.

Several Conservative politicians criticized the Birmingham police for agreeing to reduce their presence in Handsworth while blacks of the Rastafarian cult toured the decayed inner-city area with bullhorns, urging groups of black youths to keep the peace.

"We should not hand over policing powers to groups of West Indian jobbies," said Terry Dicks, a Conservative member of Parliament. The term "jobbies" means thugs in colloquial English.

The police said they agreed on a partial withdrawal provided that the Rastafarians kept the streets quiet.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government decided Thursday to hold a limited police inquiry into the Birmingham rioting and rejected calls for a full-scale judicial probe into the violence.

Birmingham's city council reacted angrily and said it would try to set up its own inquiry to identify underlying causes of the rampage, which left two persons dead, more than 50 buildings damaged by fire and many stores looted.

Courts began processing 76 youths on charges arising from the rioting and imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on many who were allowed free on bail. Charges included arson and possession of weapons.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Suit to Halt U.S. Weapon Test Fails

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge refused Thursday to block Friday's scheduled test of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon. Four Democratic congressmen and the Union of Concerned Scientists had requested a temporary restraining order to halt the test.

After 30 minutes of arguments, District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson said that the plaintiffs lacked the standing to file suit and had failed to show the merits of their case. "The issues, in any event, are a political question that should not be decided in this forum," she said.

The U.S. Air Force has refused to divulge the test date officially, but sources who spoke on the condition that they not be named said it would take place Friday. The sources said that a small, two-stage rocket would be carried to the edge of space by an F-15 jet, then launched to blast down and destroy a seven-year-old scientific satellite over the Pacific Ocean.

The Reagan administration says the weapon is necessary to offset a Soviet one that has been operational since 1971.

The congressmen and the scientists' group asked the federal court Tuesday to block the test on the ground that President Ronald Reagan had falsely told Congress that he was trying in good faith to negotiate arms on such arms. The government, however, said the test would be needed to negotiate a treaty with the Soviet Union on ban space weapons.

### U.S. Eases Link of School Aid to Draft

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Department of Education has dropped its rule requiring colleges to verify that male students receiving federal financial aid have registered for the military draft, a spokesman said Thursday.

The rule was to go into effect this fall, but the spokesman said the rule of compliance with draft registration among young men was so high that it was not necessary to have colleges police the requirement. U.S. law demands that all male citizens and resident aliens born after Jan. 1, 1961, register within 30 days of their 18th birthday.

Congress passed an amendment in 1982 requiring student aid recipients to sign forms certifying that they had registered for the draft.

### Greek Sailors Jailed in Stowaway Case

ATHENS (Reuters) — A court sentenced a Greek sea captain to nearly 11 years in prison Thursday for throwing 11 African stowaways into the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia in March 1984. Several crew members also received prison sentences.

The ship's boatman and first mate were found guilty of complicity. The boatman was sentenced to a prison term of three years and eight months, and the first mate was sentenced to two years and seven months. They and Mr. Pityzopoulos appealed their sentences but will remain in prison while appeals are considered. The ship's cook was sentenced to 16 months and 10 days. Three Greek and two Pakistani seamen were jailed for 16 months and 20 days each and a third Pakistani crew member was acquitted.

The jury at a court in Piraeus found Antonis Pityzopoulos, captain of the Gazifolia C, guilty on 11 counts of exposing people to danger. It is not known if the stowaways survived, and the jury decided not to return a murder conviction. It reached its verdict in a 4-to-3 majority decision.

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Antonis Pityzopoulos

### Afghan Rebels Claim Plane Downing

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Guerrillas claimed responsibility Thursday for shooting down an airliner last week in Afghanistan and said they had used a Soviet missile. The government has said all 52 civilians aboard the plane were killed.

A spokesman for Hezb-i Islami, one of the main guerrilla groups, said its members shot down the plane over the southern town of Kandahar after they received information that it was carrying Soviet advisers, Afghan secret police and military officials.

Government officials had said the plane was shot down Sept. 4 with a U.S.-made missile. The guerrilla spokesman, however, quoted a letter from a commander in Kandahar saying the rebels used a Soviet-built SAM-7 missile.

### Fighting Breaks Out Near Kampala

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Fighting between the Ugandan Army and the National Resistance Army, the country's main guerrilla group, broke out near Kampala on Thursday, apparently jeopardizing peace talks between military leaders and the rebels.

The official Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi, quoted the head of Uganda's ruling Military Council, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, as saying that National Resistance Army forces in civilian clothes had attacked government positions at Kawanda, seven miles (11 kilometers) north of the capital, Kampala.

There has not been any official word on the future of the peace talks that opened in Nairobi on Aug. 26. Sources at the closed proceedings said the National Resistance Army had stuck firmly to its demands for half of the eight seats on the ruling Military Council and a complete overhaul of the army that would leave its men in control.

### For the Record

A Chinese court rejected Thursday the final appeal of an American businessman, Richard Oudirk of Houston, who was found guilty of unintentionally starting a hotel fire in which 10 persons died, the Xinhuas news agency said Thursday.

Armed police have arrested five whites since Tuesday in Zimbabwe's southern provincial capital of Bulawayo in connection with a clampdown on supporters of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo. (AP)

The stepson of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, ended a 14-day hunger strike in Washington on Thursday, Alexei Semenyonov, 29, said he had ended the fast, which he started in an attempt to gain information about his parents, because the State Department had told him it had made the case a top priority. (AP)

### Correction

Because of an editing error, some editions of the Sept. 12 International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified the Newweek correspondent expelled by South Africa. He is Ray Wilkinson.

## U.S. Scientists Unravel a Cold Virus

(Continued from Page 1)

shape of protein molecules making up the shell.

The research was done by scientists on two teams, from Purdue University and the University of Wisconsin.

Michael G. Rossmann, who led the Purdue team, said that the virus, known as human rhinovirus 14, is the most common cause of the common cold.

Each time a person has a cold, his immune system must tailor new antibodies capable of attacking that particular virus. This takes a few days, during which the virus spreads, causing disease.

When enough antibodies form, however, they stop the spread and leave the person immune to that type of virus but vulnerable to others causing similar symptoms.

Antibodies that eventually stop a cold infection bind to sites on the canyon rim and probably distort the canyon's shape so it no longer can attach to a human cell. These rim sites, however, are different in each type of cold virus.

Dr. Rossmann said that to determine the exact shape of the virus, the research team first converted it into crystalline form. The New York Times reported that using an atom smasher at Cornell University, they shined an intense

beam of X-rays through crystal after crystal to produce hundreds of images indicating how the X-rays were deflected by the viral structure.

[The photographs yielded more than six million bits of information, which were then analyzed on a supercomputer, a Cyber 205, at Purdue. The computation was the hardest part of the job, Dr. Rossmann said, and could not have been carried out before the advent of supercomputers. The calculations, which might have taken 10 years some time ago, were completed in about a month, he said.]

[The work on human viruses is foreshadowed by the determination of the three-dimensional structures in minute detail of several plant viruses, pioneered by scientists at Harvard University and then by Dr. Rossmann at Purdue.]

### U.S. to Extradite an Italian

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A former Italian intelligence official, Diego Frattocchia Pazienza, 39, Italian-born since March, was ordered extradited to Italy on Wednesday to face charges of financial fraud. U.S. charges grew out of the 1981 bankruptcy of the Italian Banco Ambrosiano.

# ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK TO ALL MUSLIM PILGRIMS IN THE 1405H HAJJ SEASON

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is pleased to announce to Muslim pilgrims that the Slaughtering ritual has been fully performed on behalf of those who had participated in the Sacrificial Meat Utilization Project. The total number of authorizations for slaughtering, whether by proxy to the Project Committee or to personal representatives amounted to 307,266 covering all types of sacrificial offerings i.e. voluntary, combined/separate performance of Hajj and Umrah, reparation (Fidya), sacrifice (Udhiya) and charity. This figure is 65% higher than that of the preceding Hajj Season.

Parts of the meat have been distributed to the pilgrims and the poor within the boundaries of the Haram. 177,567 heads of sheep have also been sent by air, sea and land to some Muslim countries as follows:

1.	Pakistan (for Afghan refugees),	30,667	heads of sheep
2.	Mali	5,190	heads
3.	Chad	7,080	heads
4.	Mauritania	6,780	heads
5.	Burkina Faso	5,890	heads
6.	Djibouti	17,000	heads
7.	Jordan	40,960	heads
8.	Bangladesh, a ship is scheduled to leave on 11 September 1985 with	64,000	heads.

Total 177,567

The remaining meat has been frozen and stored at the Moaisim Slaughterhouse coldstores for distribution to the poor of the Haram throughout the year.

The Islamic Development Bank would like to express its thanks to the Pilgrims for their confidence and co-operation in the project.

On this occasion, the Bank would also like to express its appreciation to the Saudi Government for making it possible to undertake this important Islamic project by providing all the required facilities at the Moaisim Model Slaughterhouse.

May Allah reward all the contributors to the project, support our Muslim nation and guide it to the right course of action and to the unity of its ranks.

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## Pentagon Fights a Flood Of Illegally Leaked Data To Military Contractors

By Howard Kurtz  
and Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Representative Joseph P. Addabbo asked the U.S. Navy why it needed to buy more P-3 submarine-hunting aircraft, the New York Democrat was told the information was classified and could not be given to Congress because it might leak out.

A few days later, however, Mr. Addabbo received the navy data he was looking for — in an unsolicited letter from Lockheed Corp., the manufacturer of the planes.

Federal investigators are increasingly concerned that defense contractors, through a mixture of intrigue, old-boy connections or even outright bribery, have managed to gain access to confidential Pentagon documents.

In Philadelphia, 20 defense contractors and Pentagon employees have been charged so far in a wide-ranging scheme in which confidential bidding information was given to the companies in exchange for cash kickbacks. More indictments are expected.

In another case, an executive fired by McDonnell Douglas Corp. has accused the company in a civil suit of corrupt practices, including the improper acquisition of military documents and lax handling of classified material. McDonnell Douglas, the largest U.S. defense contractor, denied the charges, saying they were not corroborated by its own investigation.

Concerns about unauthorized disclosures were underscored Tuesday when a GTE Corp. subsidiary, a retired air force major and two other persons were charged with conspiring to obtain classified documents on electronic warfare contracts that the company was seeking.

GTE said the receipt of such internal budget documents was "a common industrywide practice," and federal officials did not dispute the statement.

"The investigation is continuing with regard to others who may have engaged in the same practices," said Morris Silverstein, head of the Defense Procurement Fraud Unit, which brought the GTE charges. "This is just the first case that was uncovered."

The indictment says the documents were obtained for GTE Government Systems Corp. by its former consultant, Bernie E. Zetti, a retired air force major who also has done consulting work for Northrop Corp., TRW and other major defense contractors.

Mr. Zetti founded the Association of Old Crows, an influential

23,000-member fraternity of retired military men and contractor employees who share information on electronic warfare.

GTE agreed to plead guilty to the charges and to pay \$500,000 in legal costs and fines.

After the Lockheed incident occurred in 1983, it was later examined by the Defense Department's inspector general. Representative Addabbo, chairman of a House defense appropriations subcommittee, wanted to know why the navy planned to buy new P-3 airplanes rather than refurbishing old ones.

Although the navy refused to answer the congressman's classified questions, Lockheed was eager to justify the purchases and sent Mr. Addabbo a reply that contained nine pages of confidential information, as well as the subcommittee's own unedited and unpublished hearing transcripts.

The inspector general's report blamed the incident on the "close working relationship" between Mr. Addabbo and Lockheed officials. "A violation of security regulations may have occurred and the contractor may have obtained an unfair advantage over the government," it said.

A Lockheed spokesman, Nick Duretta, said a navy inquiry found that the company had not violated any laws or regulations.

"It was one of those gray areas where we were working very closely with the special-project office," he said. "It's not unusual, where we're working very closely with the customer on a project like this, for there to be free exchange of information than there would be on a larger project."

The 20 convictions at the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia involve part of the \$600 million the yard spends each year on spare parts.

Richard Seaman of the Defense Procurement Fraud Unit said the eight convicted Pentagon employees exploited the fact that only three bidders are required on the smaller procurements. After receiving the first two unsealed bids, Mr. Seaman said, the agents would leak the prices to a third competitor, who would win the contract by submitting a slightly lower bid.

"It was extremely widespread," Mr. Seaman said. "It became a way of life out there." He said the "going rate" for kickbacks was 5 percent of the contract value.

Mr. Seaman said the scheme damaged the government because "the only people who end up getting contracts are the people who are paying bribes; the honest competitors were getting shut out."



A crowd outside a Buenos Aires court building holds a sign demanding "prosecution and punishment for all those guilty."

## 9 Accused by Argentina Appear in Court

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The nine military officers who governed Argentina during six violent years have stood together for the first time in a civilian courtroom accused as criminals. The charges against them include murder, torture and kidnapping in the disappearances of more than 9,000 Argentines.

"The community has entrusted me with this difficult task of demanding justice," said Julio Strassera, the prosecutor, as he opened his summation Wednesday. "I am not alone in this work; I am accompanied by 9,000 disappeared."

President Raúl Alfonsín, who took office in December 1983 as the first civilian president in seven years, ordered the commanders tried as one of his first official acts.

Thousands of Argentines vanished during the military government's effort to crush a leftist insurgency in the late 1970s. The military has attributed 688 deaths to the left.

"The guerrillas kidnapped, tortured and killed," Mr. Strassera said. "The state did the same but on a much greater scale and beyond the margin of the judiciary system that the military itself had established. I will sum up the state's response to the subversion in three words: ferocious, clandestine and cowardly."

The defendants, among them three former presidents, sat on a wooden bench facing six Appeals Court judges. It was their first appearance in the 16-week-old trial. Four of the defendants wore their military uniforms. Most looked

straight ahead, avoiding any eye contact with the prosecution.

The strongest cases are against the first junta, which ruled from 1976 to 1980 when most of the disappearances occurred. Former President Jorge Videla, Admiral Emilio Massera and Brigadier General Orlando Agosti are charged with homicide, illegal detention, torture, robbery and carrying out illegal searches.

Roberto Viola, president of the second junta, and Admiral Armando Lambruschini have been charged with the same crimes. General Omar Graffigna is charged with all of the offenses except homicide. He is the only one of the nine defendants not being held in prison.

Leopoldo Galtieri, the president of the third junta, is charged with all five crimes. The other members of the third junta, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Brigadier General Basilio Lami Dozo, are charged only with illegal detention and using false documents.

Never before in the history of Latin America has a civilian government held past military rulers responsible for their acts.

Crowds lined up at barriers around the court building to watch the arrival of the former military leaders. Hundreds of policemen, many carrying submachine guns, stood guard around the court, and electronic screening devices were set up at the entrance to the courtroom.

"This trial has an enormous historical value, not only for Argentina but for all of Latin America," said Ernesto Sabatini, who presided over the presidential commission that investigated the disappearances. "For the first time the members of a military junta are being

tried by civilian courts for the crimes they committed during a dictatorship."

The prosecutor's five-day summation is a review of earlier testimony that implicated the commanders in 709 crimes ranging from organizing torture centers to shooting innocent Argentines. The prosecution contends that these cases are representative of the 9,000.

The 22 defense lawyers will make their closing arguments between Sept. 29 and Oct. 16.

## Police Capture Suspects, Arms In Hunt for Duarte Daughter

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Salvadoran Army troops and policemen raided 12 guerrilla "safe houses" throughout the capital Thursday, capturing suspects, weapons and explosives in their search for the kidnappers of President José Napoleón Duarte's eldest child.

There still was no word from the woman's abductors.

In one house, the police found a U.S.-made anti-tank rocket, machine guns, Israeli and U.S.-made automatic rifles, grenades, explosives and documents, said Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Aviles, an armed forces spokesman.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Mr. Duarte's closest adviser, said Wednesday that the president had refused to speculate on the identities or potential demands of the abductors, who have been silent since they kidnapped Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, 35, on Tuesday.

### Alfonso Going to Europe

Mr. Alfonso was to leave Thursday on a three-nation European tour aimed at attracting investment and lowering European trade restrictions on Argentine goods, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

He and a delegation including Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo were due to arrive Friday in Yugoslavia, the first stop on a tour that also will take them to West Germany and France.

## Breast Cancer Therapy With Hormones Praised

By Christine Russell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An advisory panel with the National Institutes of Health has made new recommendations for the treatment of breast cancer, endorsing for the first time a hormonal therapy with few side effects as a "treatment of choice" for many older women in whom the disease has spread to nearby areas.

"This is a major finding," the panel's chairman, Dr. John H. Glick, said Wednesday. Dr. Glick is director of the University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center. Before this, he said, "there was no agreement, nationally or internationally, as to what constituted a standard of care for the postmenopausal woman" whose cancer is discovered in the breast and in nearby lymph nodes.

The 12-member panel specifically recommended the use of a hormone-blocking drug called tamoxifen for women over 50 with breast cancer that has spread to the lymph nodes and seems dependent on the hormone estrogen to grow. Studies showed that in this group, hormone-blocking was effective in reducing the risk of death by about one-fifth — from 30 percent to 24 percent — five years after initial diagnosis, Dr. Glick said.

Rose Kushner, a consumer advocate and breast-cancer patient who uses tamoxifen, estimated that about 36,000 older patients annually might be candidates for the therapy. "It's good news for postmenopausal women with locally advanced disease," she said.

But for patients under 50, the Health Institutes' panel said, there was strong evidence to support the use of more traditional cancer chemotherapy, using combinations of more toxic drugs, as standard care.

In this group, international studies found that use of such chemotherapy might reduce cancer deaths by one-fourth, from 36 percent to 27 percent in the five-year follow-up period.

In 1985, there are expected to be about 120,000 new cases of breast cancer in the United States, and 38,000 deaths annually. About one in 11 American women will develop the disease some time in their lives, with roughly three-fourths of the cases in postmenopausal women.

Experts say that in about half the patients there may be evidence of spread to adjacent lymph nodes.

The anti-hormonal drug tamoxifen is sold under the trade name Nolvadex. So far, it has received approval by the Food and Drug Administration for use in more advanced cancer patients, but physicians have discretion to use drugs for other conditions.



## Elderly Are Urged to Back Tax Reform

Reagan Says His Plan Will Help Young to Support Parents

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — President Ronald Reagan promoted his tax overhaul program to elderly Americans on Thursday as a way to better the lives of future generations and to allow children to better care for their elderly parents.

Speaking to the Senior Citizens Forum on Tax Reform, Mr. Reagan, who is 74, commented: "You and I have much in common. We've lived out a great part of our lives." Now, he told his audience, he needed its help in winning congressional approval for his program.

Mr. Reagan warned that "special interests" were fighting his proposals and said that preserving tax shelters and loopholes now in the tax laws would "make the rest of us pay for the special treatment that they and their big-money clients receive."

"If you're going to outflank those special interests and get this tax reform passed," he said, "a certain senior citizen is going to need your help — a fellow named Ronald Reagan."

If Congress approved his program, Mr. Reagan said, younger Americans would keep more of their incomes through lower taxes, find more jobs in a rising standard of living.

He asserted that present deductions had failed to keep up with inflation.

"The tax code has in effect made it more and more expensive to care for older parents or give children the good upbringing and education they deserve," he said.

The president also repeated his pledge to the senior citizens "that nothing in our tax plan would affect your Social Security checks in any way — period."

He derided an unnamed "prominent national figure" for saying that his tax plan would hurt the middle class. "If I may use a word that people our age will remember — balderdash!" Mr. Reagan said.

He apparently was referring to remarks over the weekend by New York's Democratic governor, Mario M. Cuomo, that the tax reform plan would be "devastating to the middle class" because the plan says that "with one hand we want you to reach down and help us lift the poor" while "with the other, we want you to boost the rich."

Mr. Reagan said: "Our fair-share tax plan includes relief for millions of the needy. Under our plan the poor, and all blind, elderly or disabled Americans living in poverty would be completely removed from federal income tax roles."

The plan would reduce the number of tax rates from 14 different rates to three — of 15, 25 and 35 percent; raise the personal exemption, and limit or eliminate several deductions and credits. Overall, the White House says, 78 percent of Americans would pay less or the same tax that they pay now.

However, many of Mr. Reagan's fellow Republicans have warned him that unless he also deals with the nation's \$150-billion foreign trade deficit and efforts in Con-

gress for protectionist legislation, achieving a tax reform by year's end may be impossible.

### Early Passage Doubtful

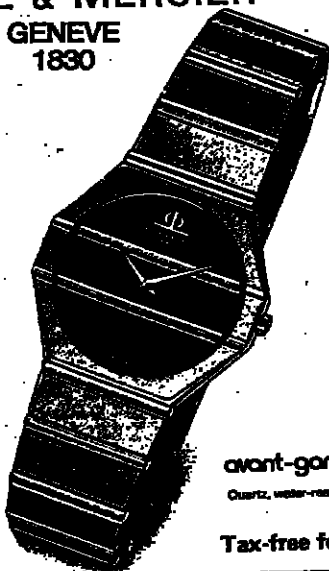
The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives announced a legislative schedule Wednesday that could lead to House passage of a tax reform bill by the end of October. The New York Times reported from Washington.

However, Senate Republican leaders said that probably would not leave enough time for the Senate to complete action by the end of the year.

The House tax-writing committee plans to begin sessions to draft legislation Sept. 26, a committee spokesman said, and hopes to finish that process by Oct. 12 and send an approved bill to the Senate by the end of October.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican majority leader, said that if the Senate did not receive the legislation until about Nov. 1 that body probably would not be able to take a final vote this year.

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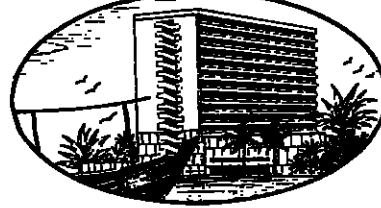
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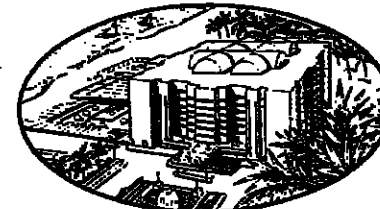
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## Pinochet Assails Democracy Plan, Says Foes Seek 'Conquest of Power'

By Martin Andersen  
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — In a speech marking the 12th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power in Chile, President Augusto Pinochet has strongly criticized his political opponents and a church-backed plan for a return to democracy.

General Pinochet demanded Wednesday that opponents show they are interested in more than mere "conquest of power" and that rhetoric be backed by "honest deeds."

In a 90-minute speech before about 2,000 military, diplomatic and governmental guests, General Pinochet lashed out at critics, saying, "Their anxiety for reaching power at any price makes them try to destabilize the government."

He said that Chile would achieve "true democracy" only by adhering to the terms of an authoritarian constitution he pushed through in 1980 and he seemed to step back from a more conciliatory position offered by officials last week on the opposition parties' proposal.

However, General Pinochet did not reject outright the proposed "national accord," as the 11-party

agreement signed last month is known. The agreement, worked out under the sponsorship of the Roman Catholic cardinal, Juan Francisco Fresno, united opposition groups from across the political spectrum in a call for elections, although with no date specified.

Cardinal Fresno is said to have stepped in to promote the agreement among the parties in an effort to head off growing street protests and political violence that have taken dozens of lives during the past year. The cardinal did not attend the diplomatic gathering. Church sources said he had stayed away after learning of the response General Pinochet would deliver.

General Pinochet did say that among the signatories were sectors that "might have relevant opinions on the institutional development" of Chile, but only if they could show they were interested in more than "just the mere conquest of power."

It was unclear whether these words reflected a shift by the government toward negotiations with civilians. Some opponents said they believed the phrasing was part of a government effort to fragment the opposition by signaling a willing-

ness to deal only with the conservative parties.

General Pinochet said: "We cannot accept that behind a supposed democratic objective there is the expression and the advance of totalitarianism. Some of those who signed this are responsible for the strategy designed to make Chile a mere satellite of the Soviet Union."

Chile's Communist Party did not sign the accord, but the Marxist Socialists did.

General Pinochet also lashed out at non-Marxist parties that "abandoned their principles" to ally themselves against his government.

The agreement picked up another supporter Tuesday night when a retired air force general, Gustavo Leigh, endorsed it. He was a member of the original junta who stepped down after differing with General Pinochet.

General Pinochet said that Chile was the only nation in history to liberate itself from "Soviet communism" and for that reason was the victim of unremitting attacks by groups "that will not accept defeat."

He said his government attached special importance to U.S.-Chilean



President Augusto Pinochet

relations, which he said were based on "friendship, cooperation and mutual respect." He did not comment on the recent praise by the U.S. State Department for the church-backed agreement.

Santiago and much of central Chile was blacked out twice Wednesday night after two power pylons near Santiago were bombed. A Communist guerrilla organization claimed responsibility.

At least 30 persons were detained Wednesday while attempting to hold memorial ceremonies for Salvador Allende, the Socialist president who was killed during the 1973 coup that brought General Pinochet to power.

## Pyongyang's Soviet Ties Are Welcomed by China

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has welcomed North Korea's recent strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, in sharp contrast to the days when it might have remained silent or expressed alarm.

At a press briefing Wednesday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Chinese "positively appraise" North Korea's "independent foreign policy and are pleased to see the development of its relations with the Soviet Union."

The Chinese comment came on the eve of two days of high-level talks between American and Soviet diplomats in Moscow on their differences over areas of potential trouble in the Far East.

The U.S. side was expected to voice concern over what the Reagan administration views as a significant Soviet naval buildup in East Asia, including the Soviet delivery of advanced MiG-23 jet fighters to North Korea earlier this year.

About a month ago, three Soviet warships made an unprecedented call at a North Korean port.

Some diplomats in Beijing say they believe that the Chinese actually are concerned about the Soviet

move to bolster ties with North Korea, but are putting the best face possible on a delicate situation.

The North Koreans were long considered closer to the Chinese than to the Russians, but have developed a pattern of playing one side against the other. Several diplomats interviewed in Beijing said they saw no sign that the pattern would change.

Several remarked, however, that North Korea possibly repeats the expansion of China's informal trade relations with South Korea and may be "retaliating" by drawing closer to the Russians.

China, which is trying to develop its economy, clearly has an interest in a stable Korea and has encouraged the on-again, off-again dialogue between North and South.

Beijing also apparently hopes that its contacts with South Korea will encourage the United States and Japan to reciprocate by opening contacts with North Korea.

China has moved over the past few years from a policy of virtual noninvolvement to one of actively trying to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula.

"It probably worries the North Koreans every time they see China and South Korea work out a problem," said a Western diplomat, referring to the return of a crew member of a Chinese naval aircraft whose pilot crashed in South Korea while trying to defect.

### U.S., Soviet Discuss Asia

U.S. and Soviet officials began discussions Thursday on the Far East, the latest in a series of talks on regional problems prior to the summit meeting to be held by the two superpowers in November, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and the Soviet group by Mikhail S. Kapitsa, the Soviet deputy foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs.



Rescuers search the wreckage of two Portuguese trains.

## 43 Are Killed in Collision Of 2 Trains in Portugal

The Associated Press

VISEU, Portugal — An east-bound express train carrying hundreds of migrant workers to France slammed head-on into a westbound local train in the mountains of central Portugal late Wednesday.

At least 43 persons died in the burning wreckage. Earlier estimates had put the death toll much higher. More than 100 persons were injured, reports said.

The seven-coach express, bound from the coastal city of Oporto to Hendaye, France, was behind schedule and did not wait for the local train

bound for Coimbra to move to a siding. The Portuguese news agency ANOP quoted railroad officials as saying:

"The wrecked coaches tipped off the rails and burst into flames. 'People were being burned alive, shouting, jumping from the carriages and dying at the train windows,' said Duarte Santos Correa, 37, one of the passengers."

ANOP had earlier reported that more than 100 persons died. But the news agency Noticias de Portugal quoted Prime Minister Mario Soares on Thursday as saying that the early figures were exaggerated.

## Glomp Disputes Polish Regime's Claim That Church Backs October Elections

By Robert Gillette  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glomp, has dismissed a claim by the government authorities that the church is lending silent support to national parliamentary elections next month.

Leaders of the outlawed Solidarity trade union have called for a boycott of the election, and some radical priests have implicitly endorsed the protest in sermons. Voter turnout at the Oct. 13 elections of the Communist-controlled Sejm, Poland's parliament, is viewed as a test of strength between the government and the opposition.

The assertion of silent church support for the elections was made last week by Deputy Interior Minister Wladyslaw Pozoga in the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu.

Mr. Pozoga also contended that Western intelligence agencies planned to disrupt the elections by launching attacks on Polish churches that would be blamed on Poland's security service.

Cardinal Glomp, who is to leave Sept. 17 on a weeklong visit to the United States, said Wednesday that it would be very arbitrary to conclude that the church's silence signaled its support. He added that

he had not heard of any alleged plans for attacks on churches. Asked whether he would vote on Oct. 13, he smiled and said, "Ask me after the election."

When local elections were held in June 1984, the entire church hierarchy failed to appear at the polls, choosing instead to attend a religious conference.

Cardinal Glomp's trip to the United States is described as a purely pastoral visit to Polish-American communities in Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit.

The Polish episcopate has said that no meetings with U.S. officials are scheduled, but it has not ruled out the possibility of informal contacts with the Reagan administration.

Washington has made it known that it plans no contacts with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, during his visit to New York later this month for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. State Department officials have said that the decision came in response to political arrests in Poland.



Cardinal Jozef Glomp

## U.S. Fears Lax Security At Bases in Philippines

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military bases in the Philippines are poorly protected and are extremely vulnerable to terrorist attack, according to a U.S. Senate report sent to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger this week.

The report by an investigator for the Senate subcommittee responsible for military construction said that last month navy officers detected an armed band of the New People's Army, the guerrilla army of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, camping inside the jungle-covered outer perimeter of Subic Bay Naval Base within a mile and a half of a U.S. Navy ammunition magazine.

At Clark Air Base, the investigator said, he found that the fences had been stripped by thieves and the perimeter guard towers had been abandoned by Philippine Army guards. One tower was being used by local children.

"Clark and Subic, especially Clark, appear to be very vulnerable should the NPA shift tactics and begin to target U.S. bases," said the report, which was forwarded to Mr. Weinberger by Senator Jim Sasser, a Democrat of Tennessee. "Clark and Subic are the United States' Achilles' heel in the Philippines."

A Defense Department official confirmed Wednesday that Pentagon officials were increasingly worried about lax security, especially at Clark. But the official said efforts to increase security were hampered by the tight budgets and poor organization of the Philippine military, which has much of the responsibility for base security.

The official said that Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific region, was pressing for better fortifications and for organizational improvements in the Philippine armed services. Admiral Crowe is to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Oct. 1.

The Senate report said some security improvements were under way, including \$4.7 million in planned fortifications at Clark, but Mr. Sasser, the senior Democrat on the military construction panel, said the military was moving too slowly.

"We're operating in a country where there is now an indigenous, increasingly effective guerrilla movement," he said. "In due course, they're going to turn their attention to U.S. installations in that country."

The guerrillas in the Philippines have not made any threats against American installations, but U.S. officials say that could change quickly.

The Pentagon official said two conditions might bring insurgent attacks against American targets. "One, the insurgency gets on the run and starts getting desperate; then they could go against U.S. facilities out of desperation," he said. "Two, their growth continues and they see victory in their grasp; then an attack on Clark or Subic could be a sign of how confident they are."

The Senate report said U.S. Marine patrols had recently been sent into the outer perimeter of Subic to compensate for slack Philippine protection.

It warned: "The potential for U.S. troops and NPA guerrillas to become engaged in a violent confrontation is all too apparent."

The staff report also questioned U.S. plans to spend \$1.3 billion for new housing and other facilities at the two bases over the next seven years as the Philippine government is debating ending the agreement on the American bases.

Clark, with about 8,700 servicemen, and Subic, with about 5,000 sailors, are the largest American military bases outside of the United States. Each base includes an inner perimeter patrolled by Americans and an outer perimeter, covering thousands of acres, patrolled by the Philippine military.

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## French Titanic Searchers Say U.S. Team Broke Photo Accord

PARIS — French members of the Titanic expedition have accused their U.S. partners of violating an agreement on distributing pictures of the sunken passenger liner.

The joint mission, headed by Robert D. Ballard, a senior scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Jean-Louis Michel of the government-run French Institute for Research and Exploitation of the Sea discovered the wreckage of the Titanic on Sept. 1.

The ship sank off Newfoundland on the night of April 14-15, 1912, during its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York. At the time, it was the largest ship in the world and was considered unsinkable because of its double hull.

Last week, the French institute said that exclusive rights to "press documents and audiovisuals" from the joint expedition had been awarded to French and Canadian groups.

On Wednesday, Yves Sillard, the president of the French institute, said that Mr. Ballard and the Woods Hole Institution, which has been freely distributing photographs from the search, had not lived up to their end of the agreement.

Free distribution of the photographs "does not conform to all of the agreements taken in their name by one of their most eminent representatives," Mr. Sillard said.

He said the institute had asked a Washington court to bar the Americans from distributing the pictures.

### Rescue Seen Possible

Earlier, Walter Sullivan of The New York Times reported:

At a Washington news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Ballard affirmed that rescue of the Titanic's passengers was within easy reach of a nearby ship. The captain of that ship, the Californian, was later investigated by government agencies and criticized for poor seamanship and navigation.

The destruction of the Titanic's stern is the chief mystery to emerge from examination of photographs and videotapes obtained since the sunken liner was found.

According to Mr. Ballard there was no sign of a severe impact on the sea floor, implying that the ship landed gently.

One picture of the top deck showed where a giant skylight that covered the first class section amidships had collapsed. "You can see right down the grand staircase," Mr. Ballard said.

He had originally thought that the Titanic was largely intact. The first hint that her stern was missing came, he said, when an imaging device was towed across the area where the stern was presumed to lie. Not until he and his colleagues, bound for home, examined photographs, taken a half mile astern of the wreck by a camera-bearing sled, did the fate of the stern become apparent.

The photographs show a field of debris including a view of an engine room telegraph of the type used by a pilot or captain to send commands to the engine room. Mr. Ballard showed a drawing of the Titanic's stern before the sinking with such a telegraph in view as well as a crane strikingly similar to one lying among the debris far astern.

Following a detailed analysis of evidence bearing on the positions of the Titanic and nearby ships, Mr. Ballard said: "There is no doubt in my mind" that the Californian should have rescued the survivors.

Mr. Ballard said that the Californian was close enough to see the Titanic's running lights and its eight distress rockets.



Wine bottles on the ocean floor in one of the disputed photographs, and anchor chains.



## Torture in South Africa Widespread, Study Says

By Glenn Frankel

JOHANNESBURG — Physical and psychological torture of political detainees is used "systematically on a widespread basis" in South Africa, according to a report by the University of Cape Town.

The study, released Wednesday, reportedly took two and a half years and included interviews with 176 former detainees. It said 83 percent reported some form of physical torture while in custody, while almost the entire sample reported being subjected to psychological abuse.

Police declined to comment on the study. In the past, police officials have denied allegations of torture, although the government has made an undisclosed number of out-of-court financial settlements with former detainees or their families after lawsuits alleging physical abuse.

In 1982, Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order, issued a set of directions on the humane treatment of prisoners that included a statement banning torture. But the report said that Mr. Le Grange's directions were "filled with provisos and escape clauses" and were not legally binding.

So far this year nearly 2,700 people have been detained under emergency regulations decreed by the government in July. The report estimates that more than 300 others have been held under other statutes, including South Africa's sweeping Internal Security Act. Under that law, detainees can be held indefinitely without charge or access to lawyers or family.

Sixty persons have died while in detention since 1963, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, an opposition human rights group in Johannesburg, which said that 14 others have died since 1977 while in police custody.

The report was compiled by two researchers for the Institute of Criminology at the university, considered one of South Africa's most prestigious.

Of those detainees who said they were tortured, 75 percent reported beatings, including punches, kicks and slaps as well as blows from a variety of implements. Fifty percent said they were forced to crouch or stand on their toes for prolonged periods, 25 percent said they were had been subjected to electric shock, and 18 percent to choking. Fourteen percent said their bodies had been suspended in various forms.

Fifteen percent of the detainees said they had been chained or man-

acled for prolonged periods, 5 percent said their hair had been pulled, 3 percent said the soles of their feet were beaten and 3 percent reported abuse of their genitals.

It also accused authorities of widespread use of psychological torture, including false accusations, solitary confinement, verbal abuse and threats of violence.

The research sample was made up of 127 blacks, 36 persons of mixed-race or Asian origin and 13 whites. The average period of detention was three to four months and about half said they had been detained more than once.

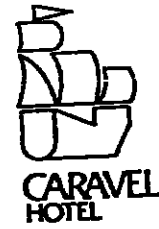
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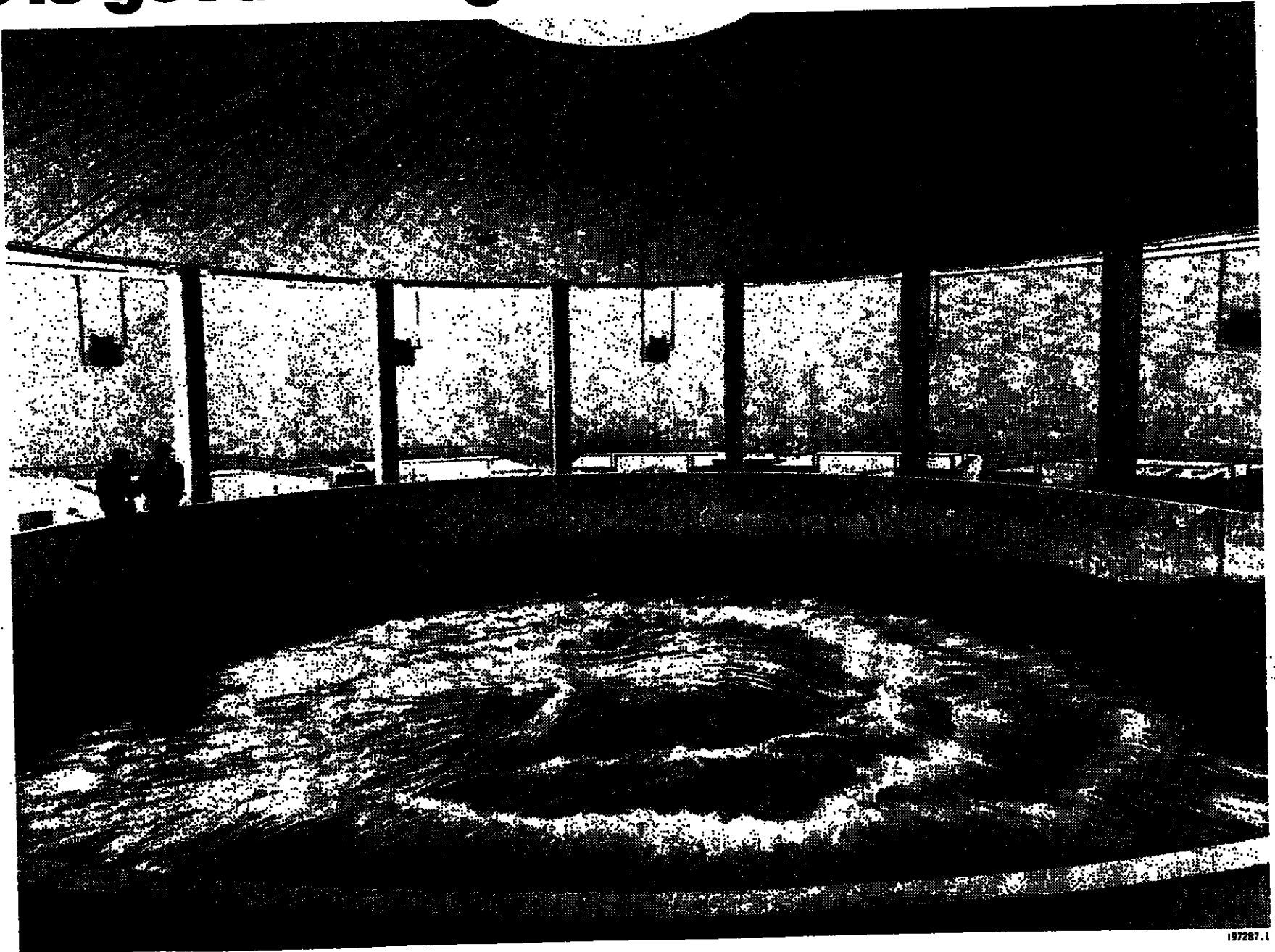
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Illustration: Spring basin in the Splinger Berg waterworks, Lake Constance. BBC ozone generators are used here in treating water from the lake to make it drinkable.



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## WEEKEND

September 13, 1985

Page 7

## Photojournalism Comes Back, in a New Context

by Andy Grundberg

**N**EW YORK — Photojournalism, photography's most visible claim to fame as recently as 25 years ago — is back. Galleries and museums, whose ostensible interest in the medium is as a form of art, are turning their attention this fall to images made primarily for the sake of reportage, not personal expression. On the agenda are major retrospectives of the legendary careers of Robert Capa and W. Eugene Smith (each accompanied by a biography), a historical survey of war photography from the Crimea to Nicaragua, and new insights into the work of Henri Cartier-Bresson, André Kertész and William Klein.

each of whom has influenced today's photojournalistic style.

The renewed interest in photojournalism is mainly historical: most of the attention is being focused on work done in the 1930s, '40s and '50s. Nevertheless, it seems to reflect a new sense of vitality within the genre — and, possibly, a renewal of social consciousness throughout the culture. It also reflects a growing dissatisfaction with the ability of so-called art photography to grapple with issues that are political, rather than aesthetic or psychological.

The shift is not without irony, however. The arena of art photography, which first seized center stage from photojournalism and now seems ready to cede it back, remains in control. For the shows and books

we will be seeing are not photojournalism as a wellspring of artistic imagery. This revisionism is indisputably well-intended (artists have more cachet than reporters), but its effect is to alter — however slightly — the meanings of the pictures by re-contextualizing them. In short, photojournalism is not displacing art photography. It is being incorporated into the fine-art fold, joining fashion advertising and topographic survey photography as subjects for scholarship and delectation.

Surely the most glamorous photojournalist of all time was Robert Capa, whose career, from the '30s to his death in 1954, seems to have consisted of alternating bouts of combat photography and romance. Among his best-known photographs are one of a

falling soldier presumably at the instant of his death, and one of the D-Day landing in Normandy taken from the vantage point of the English Channel. More than 150 of Capa's photographs go on view tomorrow at the International Center of Photography, an institution founded by his brother, Cornell Capa.

Concurrent with the Robert Capa retrospective at the center will be an exhibition of 60 portraits by Cartier-Bresson, who with Capa helped found the photo agency Magnum shortly after World War II. The show marks the publication of a book of 255 of Cartier-Bresson's portraits taken over 50 years, called "Henri Cartier-Bresson Photographs." Fans of Capa and Cartier-Bresson will also take pleasure in "From the Magnum Archives: Photographs 1932-1967," a show at the Pace-MacGill Gallery consisting of prints selected from the agency's picture files and recycled into objects for sale.

Another Robert Capa show, of 60 of his photographs, opens Oct. 1 at FNAC-Forum des Halles in Paris, and a similar show will travel to several West German cities, also in conjunction with the publication of "Robert Capa — Photographer." On Monday, at FNAC-Montparnasse, another exhibition of work by Magnum photographers opens in connection with the publication of "After the War Was Over," co-published by the International Herald Tribune.

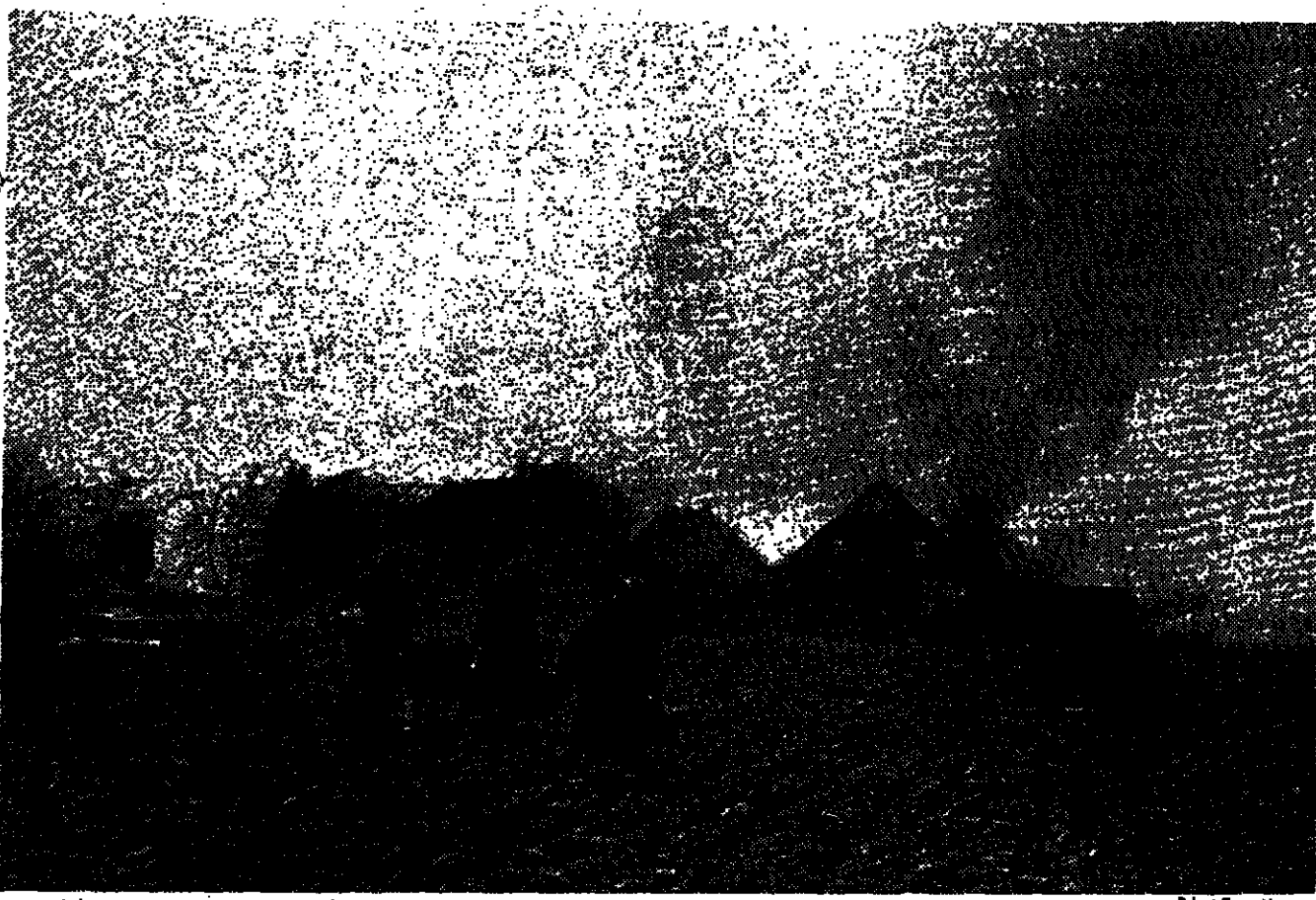
**T**HE man to follow Capa as the most admired photojournalist of his time was W. Eugene Smith. His classic photo essays for Life magazine, done in the late '40s and early '50s, together with his later documentary projects on Pittsburgh and Minamata, Japan (a town whose inhabitants were exposed to mercury poisoning), will be included in a 250-print show at the Philadelphia Museum of Art opening next month. It will be the first retrospective of Smith's career since his death in 1978. The show comes to the International Center of Photography next year.

A third photojournalist whose work is worth traveling to see is Carl Mydans, whose retrospective is at the Institute for Contemporary Art in Boston after premiering at the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth. Mydans, with Capa and Smith, part of a select circle of extraordinary photographers of World War II. Anyone wanting to learn



Joseph and Stewart Alsop, by Cartier-Bresson.

Henri Cartier-Bresson, Magnum



A Capa view of war, near Wesel, Germany, March 24, 1945.

Robert Capa, Magnum

Continued on page 9

## Indian Composer's Work, A Blending of Cultures, Opens New York Season

by Sue Armstrong

**O**NE of the most appropriate aspects of the Festival of India in New York is that the New York Philharmonic should open its season with a work by Naresh Sohail — not only because Sohail is Indian-born, but because he is a man with deep roots in both Eastern and Western cultures, and with experiences that span the centuries from life in his grandfather's Punjab village to that of Western cities.

Until he arrived in London at the age of 22, Sohail had never been to the West, yet it is as a composer of Western classical music that he has made his name. In a series of four concerts through next Tuesday, the Philharmonic under its music director, Zubin Mehta, will perform his setting of poems from "Gitanjali" by Rabindranath Tagore, the Nobel Prize-winning author — three songs to be sung by the bass-baritone John Cheek.

"These poems have always evoked something in me I find hard to explain. They bring me to tears," Sohail said. "Setting them to music has been a real challenge because there is no drama of any kind to dwell on. But drama is only one aspect of living. These works are about sheer bliss, and that is altogether more elusive."

Sohail was able to indulge fully his taste for the dramatic when he was commissioned by the BBC in 1982 to write a piece for the 50th anniversary of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts — the popular Proms. For that he wrote "The Wanderer," a long choral work, based on an old English poem full of loneliness and alienation that struck a chord in Sohail, making a life for himself far from home.

"The Wanderer" received the kind of ovation customarily reserved for the high-spirited final night of the Proms — a remarkable response to a new piece of music that was complicated and frequently somber.

Musical came into Sohail's life relatively late. As a schoolboy he was passionately fond of cricket and good at science. But in the end his commitment to the things in which he showed early promise waned. He studied mathematics and physics at Punjab University, but left before his finals because he had suddenly set his heart on a musical career, and his sights on the Bombay film industry, which offered one way in.

It was a typically headstrong decision that ended in the failure his family feared, but ended in the hallmarks of the survivor — solid self-confidence, little material ambition, and an optimistic belief in life's myriad opportunities.

Born in 1939 into a comfortable middle-class family, he grew up in Jullundur, near the Pakistan border. His early years were much affected by India's partition in 1947. His father was a refugee resettlement officer. His home was always full of people seeking help.

**A**T the age of 15, Sohail bought himself a harmonica, taught himself harmony and notation, and then began writing tunes for Jullundur's military band. His orientation toward Western composition, he says, was at least partly due to defiance, after an Indian musician refused to teach him, a



Naresh Sohail.

Adrian Tordella

musical novice, the traditional ragas. "I reported that people like him who kept knowledge exclusively to themselves were responsible for the decline of Indian civilization," Sohail laughs.

He didn't believe that anyone who showed talent would be so arrogantly dismissed in the West, so when he failed to win an Indian government scholarship, he decided to seek opportunities overseas.

Ignoring his family's forebodings about poverty, Sohail arrived in London in 1962 with £2 in his pocket and nothing mapped out. He is a small, serious-minded man who laughs easily — particularly when he recalls his arrival in Britain and his astonishment at the sight of so many "pink, unhealthy-looking people."

Sohail found work in a canning factory and then as a copyist with the music publishers Boosey and Hawkes. He took evening classes in music and private tuition from a composer, Jeremy Dale Roberts, whose belief in his pupil sustained him.

"Jeremy would often spend a long time looking at my score and then just say, 'I wonder how you are going to continue this piece?' I used to wonder why he didn't actually tell me anything, but I see now he was paying me the compliment of recognizing me as a composer from the start."

The Society for New Music gave Sohail his break when he submitted his composition, "Asht Pratih," an evocative piece expressing intervals of time between dawn and darkness. It was chosen for performance at Festival Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra and, Sohail says, "It was the first time I'd heard my own work performed, and if excitement and joy which are beyond belief have happened in my life, that was the moment."

Commissions followed for more orchestral and choral pieces and for radio and television, and he is at present discussing a ballet with the BBC. A recent commission for music to accompany the Indian episodes of a television documentary series, "End of

Continued on page 9

## Before 'Paradise,' and After — Marcel Carné's Prickly Recollections

**P**ARIS — The great period of French films was 1936-45 according to Marcel Carné, the director whose finest works, not coincidentally, span those years: "Drôle de Drame," "Hôtel du Nord," "Quai des Brumes," "Le Jour se Lève," "Les Visiteurs du Soir" and a film that is on most people's 10-best lists, "Les Enfants du Paradis."

The last major survivor of his generation, Carné is stocky, prickly and to his mind insufficiently appreciated in France although covered with honors, including the

## MARY BLUME

rosette of Commandeur of the Legion d'Honneur, and a newly-released film of homage, "Marcel Carné, l'Homme à la Caméra," directed by the veteran Christian-Jacque. The film celebrates Carné's 50 years of filmmaking and, while grateful, Carné thinks it might have been better if he had given the director a hand.

When he speaks of the old days, Carné is critical of his colleagues except for the directors Jacques Feyder (whose assistant he was and whose wife, Françoise Rosay, starred in Carné's first feature) and the now-forgotten Jean Grémillon (1902-59).

"Jean Renoir always spoke ill of me; I think he was jealous. Then there was René Clair, but I didn't get on well with him. His films have aged badly. Grémillon made films that I thought very fine but that the public didn't like."

A painstaking and expert craftsman, Carné — who is about 80 but will not reveal his age — says he got his taste for work from his father, a cabinetmaker in the Batignolles district of Paris. After a year studying his father's trade, young Marcel, dapper in spats and slicked-back hair, aligned briefly in the business world before talking himself into a vague assistantship with Feyder that soon developed into a valuable collaboration.

His first film was a 22-minute short, *cinéma vérité* long before the phrase existed. Inspired by his love for Impressionist painting and by the fact that he had only a small camera and no funds for indoor work, he followed Parisian workers on a Sunday outing to riverside *guinguettes* where they laughed and danced and ate and drank until time came, sadly, to take the train back to town. The film was called, "Nogent, Eldorado du Dimanche," and Carné cannot see why people who see it today are so touched. "I don't see anything extraordinary about it," he says.

Carné has often been at odds with the public, the press or producers, sometimes with all three at once. Understandably for a man who continued to make feature films until 1973, he does not like it thought that his career ended with "Les Enfants du Paradis" in 1945.

**H**E feels that there was a distinct plot, a *cabale*, he calls it, to bring him down and that it was led by the *nouvelle vague*. "They were critics before they became directors and they systematically demolished everyone who came before them in order to take their place. They were little arrivistes, Truffaut and Godard, people who wanted to arrive and who destroyed others in order to do so. Chabrol, too." The atmosphere was not lightened when, according to Le Figaro, Carné called the *nouvelle*

vague "congenitally impotent." Carné says he never said such a thing.

When he began making films, Carné says, the French were for the most part making awful light romances with people in *le smoking* going to casinos. "Then I came along," he says, "with my fog and lampposts and streets glistening in the rain." The film he is talking about is the extraordinarily atmospheric "Quai des Brumes" with Michèle Morgan and Jean Gabin (1938). From then on, Carné was tagged with a label: poetic realist.

"I don't like the term," Carné says in his grand living room in Saint-Germain-des-Près (he moved there a few years ago because his doctor told him the air in Auteuil, where he then lived, was not good for him). "I prefer the term *fantastique sociale* which Pierre Mac Orlan used about some of his books."

"Drôle de Drame" put the phrase "*bizarre, bizarre*" into the language (in the film it was uttered by Louis Jouvet in an eating

"Then I came along," Marcel Carné says, "with my fog and lampposts and streets glistening in the rain."

scene in which Jouvet and his rival actor, Michel Simon, were privately vying to nudge each other into insensibility by drinking real scotch). "Hôtel du Nord" gave a new resonance to the word "*atmosphère*," as uttered by Arletty, the great actress who is Carné's favorite.

"I never use the word '*atmosphère*,'" Arletty writes in her memoirs, "for it belongs to the public."

The dingy original Hôtel du Nord still stands on the edge of the newly gentrified Canal Saint-Martin in Paris, but Carné did his filming in a studio. Studio filming is a subject that makes him defensive. He says he was violently criticized for building a fake Barbès-Rochecrouart Métro station when the real one was right there. The real one was unsuitable, he says.

"I remember the days when one had to film in a studio, you couldn't even film in a hotel room, for example, the equipment was too heavy. If the *nouvelle vague* made the cinema more mobile, the merit belongs not to them but to the engineers who came out with lightweight equipment and more sensitive film. If they'd had the material I had to work with before the war and just after, they would never have been able to shoot in natural decor."

If they were studio-bound, Carné's films seemed much closer to real life than the more conventional prewar product. Technically he was in advance — "Le Jour se Lève" with Gabin and Arletty was the first French film to be told in flashback — and in his fatalism and his distrust of *le happy end* he was reflecting the mood of the time.

"One felt it was the end of something, it was a melancholy time. In 1936 there was the Front Populaire, which gave great hope, then the war in Spain which one knew quite well would be the start of the world war. To make happy films in those days — I think one has to let the climate of the time come through."

The day after the invasion of Poland, a semi-official article in a French magazine

came out headlined, "Attention, Producers! Make films that are healthy and optimistic." Carné and Renoir, the article said, had better change their style and start making films full of "courage and happiness and light."

During the occupation, Carné avoided making films for the Vichy-backed Continental film company. With his collaborator from the days of his first feature-length film, "Jenny" in 1936, the writer Jacques Prévert, Carné decided that their next film should be set in the past to avoid government interference. They chose the Middle Ages of "Les Très Riches Heures" of the Duc de Berry and built a chateau that, like the chateau in the illuminated manuscript, was white because it was brand new (a lot of people thought it should look old, as medieval châteaux do).

Arletty starred, the extras included Simone Signoret and Alain Resnais, and the film, "Les Visiteurs du Soir," was again a story of ill-starred love. The Devil, played by Jules Berry, figures in the story and there are lines that could be seen as allusions to the Occupation, but Carné says there was no such intention.

"There are lines that might be taken as attacks on Vichy but I don't remember, quite sincerely, that we thought of any such thing at the time. You must remember that we were very humiliated, shamed. There was in each of us — without our being aware of it — a surge to recapture by the spirit what we had lost by arms."

The next film was "Les Enfants du Para-

Continued on page 9



Christian-Jacque and Marcel Carné.



## TRAVEL

## Joining in Madrid's Lively Happening

by Edward Schumacher

MADRID—A cultural and spiritual renaissance has taken hold in Spain since the death of Francisco Franco 10 years ago, and nowhere is it more evident than here in the capital.

The city of four million people has revived a Spanish avant-garde tradition that had been represented by painters such as Picasso and writers such as Federico Garcia Lorca. The new attitude has a name, La Movida Madrileña, which loosely translates as The Madrid Happening, and it can be seen in the emergence of scores of creative young painters, sculptors, musicians and architects.

The streets of Madrid, especially at night, are filled with fashionable young people who dress in styles ranging from the extreme with spiked hair to the more subtle Jimmy Dean look. Many of the city's newspapers and magazines brim with political and intellectual debate. Ideas of violence and revolution are largely dismissed.

Sponsored by the Madrid regional government, the second Festival de Otoño, or Fall Festival, opens Sept. 22 in the Teatro Real de la Opera, the Royal Opera, with a concert by the pianist Alicia de Larrocha. In the same theater, Daniel Barenboim will conduct the Orchestre de Paris Oct. 9 and 10, and Lorin Maazel will conduct the Orchestre National de France Oct. 13. The Spanish National Orchestra will perform several concerts throughout the festival.

Chamber and other music in exquisite settings will abound. On Sept. 27, the Quireto Hispanico Numez will perform works by Boccherini in the Palacio de Duque de Sueca, about half an hour by car outside Madrid in the small town of Boadilla del Monte. (Boccherini was a guest in the palace in the 18th century, and the building remains occupied by the duke's descendants.) New and old Spanish works will be played by various groups inside the Prado Museum, Oct. 14, 15, 17 and 18. The concerts are in memory of Scarlatti, another Italian composer associated with Spain.

In La Escorial, the awesome royal palace also about half an hour away, the organist Montserrat Torrent will perform Oct. 11. On Oct. 12, bands will march through the Puerta del Sol and 20 choruses will perform in churches throughout the city and region.

After sundown, the Plaza Mayor and its scores of surrounding bars and restaurants turn into a center for revelry by Madrileños.

The style is to hop from bar to bar, standing elbow to elbow at each, munching on appetizers called tapas and drinking cafés, glasses of draft beer.

A good place to begin is in La Toja, outside an arch leading into the Plaza from Calle Mayor. Its seafood is superb. Try long, reedy-looking shellfish called navajas for \$3 a plate. *Salpicón de mariscos*, a mixture of seafood, chopped onions and green peppers brushed with oil and vinegar, costs \$3.50 a plate. *Gambas al ajillo*, shrimp in hot oil and garlic and served in a small, clay bowl, costs \$4. (The current exchange rate is about 170 pesetas for the dollar.)

Across the Plaza, outside the Botonera Arch, Mesón los Gallegos has fried baby squid, called chupitos, for \$2.50 a plate. *Hoya podrida*, a heavy stew of chickpeas, chicken, sausages and the like costs \$2.50. Pickle lovers should try a halved pickle stuffed with a *boquerón* (a small, marinated anchovy) for 25 cents each.

On Cuchilleros Street, back of the building that surrounds the Plaza Mayor, is a series of bars, many of them dedicated to a single specialty such as mushrooms, *boquerones* or *torrada española* (the last is an omelet made with potatoes). The food is inexpensive and the bars in the neighborhood are often filled with university students singing in the back.

Down the street on the far side of the Plaza de Puerta Cerrada is the Bar Gallego, a comfortable place with Galician specialties including steamed mussels for \$1.40, white

Ribeira wine served in shallow bowls for 50 cents and, for \$1.50, small green peppers, most of which are sweet (once in a while there is a hot one).

The continuation of Cuchilleros is called Calle de la Cava Baja. At No. 24, which has an elaborate tile facade, is La Chata, a little bar-restaurant. Though only six years old, it offers *jamon de bellota*, a cured ham from acorn-fed pigs; a serving costs \$5.50. Huge, flat mushrooms, called *setas*, either grilled with garlic or sautéed with clams and garlic, cost \$5. A portion of *manchego*, a cured sheep's milk cheese, is \$3.

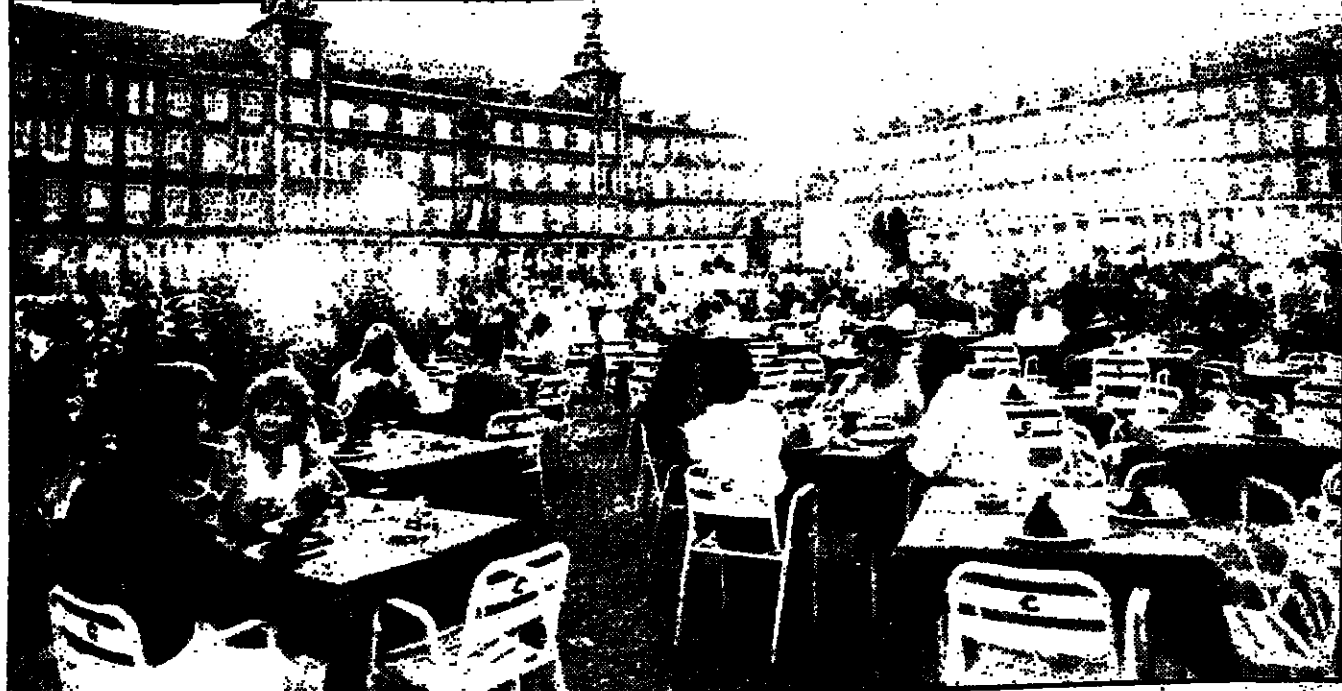
Botín (Cuchilleros 17; tel: 266-4217), a nearly 300-year-old restaurant that was among Hemingway's favorites, is good for a traditional Castilian meal. The specialties are charcoal-roasted lamb and sucking pig, either of which is \$7.50. Casa Lucio (Calle de la Cava Baja 35; 263-3252) serves portions of inch-long eels, called *anguilas*, in hot oil and garlic for \$8 and lamb chops for \$6.

THE Prado (Paseo del Prado; workdays 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., closed Mondays; admission \$2.50) is the standard must, and even veterans of the museum will be impressed by the renovation of many of the rooms in the last year. The collections include more than 100 paintings and 500 drawings by Goya alone; there are also 50 Velázquezes as well as many by El Greco and Murillo, which can be appreciated as never before. The collection is rich in Flemish (more than 600) and Italian (more than 400) works as well. Picasso's "Guernica" is in an annex, the Casón del Buen Retiro, dedicated almost exclusively to the painting.

The Casón faces Retiro Park, which has a lake for boating, many cafés, monuments and the Palacio de Cristal, a site of major art exhibitions.

The half-dozen blocks down the shady Paseo de los Recoletos from the Prado and the Plaza de la Cibeles to the Plaza de Colón are filled with strollers in the late afternoon. The string of outdoor cafes along the paseo turns festive on late, warm nights. At the Plaza de Colón, dedicated to Christopher Columbus, is the National Archaeological Museum (9:30 to 1:30 daily except Monday; admission \$1).

The Royal Palace (Plaza de Oriente; workdays 9:30 A.M. to 12:45 P.M. and 4 to 5:45 P.M., Sundays 9:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.; \$2) is one of the largest and most monumental palaces in the world. Built in the 18th century, its hundreds of rooms are sumptuously decorated. Its art collection represents some of the best from all over Europe and its tapestry is said to be the world's best. The palace includes several museums dedicated to books, pharmaceutical instruments and armor. King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia,



In the Plaza Mayor.

have opted not to live in the palace, but they still use it for state receptions.

The palace overlooks the Manzanares River and, on the far side, the Casa Campo, a sprawling park that includes a zoo (\$1.25, 60 cents for children), a boating lake and miles of wilderness paths.

THE fashionable bars come and go, but all are dim, smoky, informal and filled with music. A good place to begin the night is the Café Central (Plaza del Angel), which features live jazz performances between 10 P.M. and midnight nightly. Then the other places get going.

A concentration can be found in the area called the Barrio de Chueca, loosely bounded by the Paseo de los Recoletos, Calle de Génova, Calle de Hortaleza and the Gran Vía.

The more celebrated establishments are Fabrica de Pan (San Bartolomé 21), which has murals and a long, marble bar extending to an old bread oven in the back. Gris (San Marcos 29) has a split-level bar and weekly changing abstract décor, save the two bumper cars on the floor. El Ras (Barbieri 7) has good recorded rock music and people often dance, with or without partners, on a small floor.

The latest in fashion design can be seen in boutiques such as Adolfo Dominguez (Serrano 96 and Ayala 24), where a loose linen dress fetches around \$125 and a pair of men's baggy pants costs around \$60.

Two of the hottest young designers also sell straight from their studios, an exciting way to buy that seems certain not to last long since their popularity is growing. In addition to high fashion evening wear, Agata Ruiz de la Prada (Marques de Riscal 8, basement or apartment 4B) sells silk smocks for \$75 and loose-fitting men's printed cotton shirts for \$30. Sybil (del Sil 6; tel: 261-7157), who must be called first for an appointment, has a wide range of styles and prices.

Perhaps the best hotel is the Ritz (Plaza de la Lealtad 5; \$180 for exterior double; tel: 221-2857) but request a renovated room. In addition to being next to the Prado, the Ritz has formal sitting rooms, an excellent restaurant and attendant service.

A good buy for a top hotel is the Palace (Plaza de la Cortes 7; \$105 a double; 429-7551), which is across the boulevard from the Prado, has large and comfortable rooms and is undergoing a face-lift that makes it look splendid.

The Villamagna (Paseo de la Castellana 22; \$160 a double; 261-4900) is modern, of modest size and well run.

For the economy-minded, Hostal Residencia Prado (Prado 11; \$50 a double; 429-3568) is one of many small, clean professional hotels.

Gran Hotel Victoria (Plaza del Angel 7; \$37 a double; 231-4500), a favorite of English writers, has a worn lobby and is being renovated.

Among restaurants, Zalacain (Alvarez de Baena 4; 261-5935) is Basque influenced and superb in food, wine, service and décor, down to its rich colors and tasteful art on the walls. Dinner for two with the house wine, dessert and coffee comes to about \$85. Among the dishes on its regularly changing menu has been a lukewarm salad with pigeon and foie gras as an appetizer, followed by sea bass in a sauce of red bell peppers.

El Amparo (Callejón de Puigcerdá 8; 431-6456) is a cozy but demanding restaurant at the end of an alley. Dinner for two with house wine is about \$65, and includes such

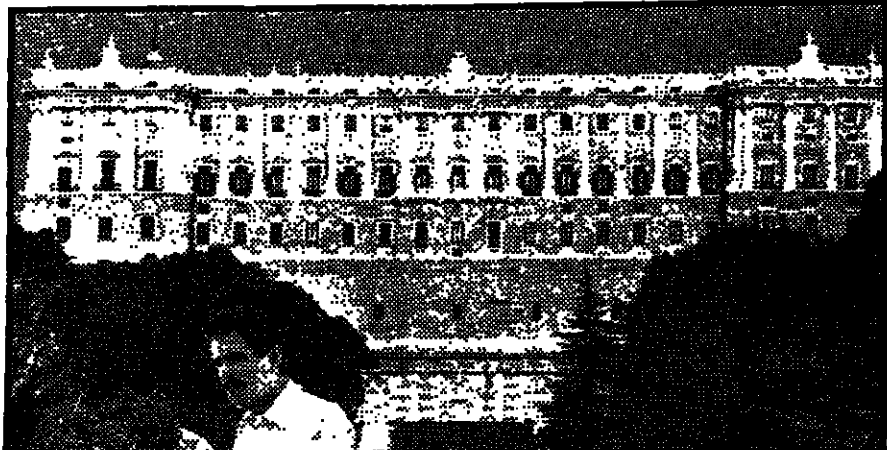
dishes as angulas and watercress salad and duck in red wine sauce.

El Lúculo (Génova 19; 419-4029) opened recently and is Catalan influenced. Built with an Art Deco motif around the patio of a renovated building, it serves up daily sliced salmon marinated in olive oil and chicken stuffed with sweetbreads and liver. Dinner for two with house wine is about \$70.

Horchel (Alfonso XII 6; 222-0731) and the Jockey (Amador de los Rios 6; 419-1003) are two classics and continue serving international cuisine, each for about \$85 a couple.

Three superb and informal restaurants for seafood are El Pescador (José Ortega y Gasset 75; 402-1290), La Trinera (Lagasca 60; 435-8954) and O'Pazo (Reina Mercedes 20; 253-2333). For about \$50 a couple you can sample many different types of crabs, lobsters, crayfish and clams, not to mention mussels, barnacles and other seafoods. Fish is grilled or baked to moist perfection.

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Photograph by The Associated Press



Painter at work in the Plaza Mayor; above, the Royal Palace.



The New York Times

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

**AUSTRIA**  
LINZ, Festival (tel: 27.52.30).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 30: Bamberg Symphony, Horst Stein conductor.  
OPERA — Sept. 18: "Die Walküre" (R. Wagner).  
VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECI-TAL — Sept. 16: Saverio Trombetti flute, Marina Cavana piano (Bach, Scarlatti).

Sept. 19: Helmut Wiegand piano (Bach, Chopin).  
Sept. 20: Ferhan Oender piano (Haydn, Mozart).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 17: 96.63.  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000."  
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."  
Museum (tel: 65.81.90).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14: Tonkünstlerorchester, Bijan Khadavi-Missagh conductor (Bach, Handel).

Sept. 19: Vienna Hofburg Orchestra, Gert Hofbauer conductor (Waltz and operetta music).  
BALLETT — Sept. 17: "Raymonda" (Petipa, Glazunov).  
OPERA — Sept. 14: "Die Zauberflote" (Mozart).  
Sept. 15 and 18: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).  
Sept. 16: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano).  
Sept. 19: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
Sept. 20: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).  
Volkstheater (tel: 53240).  
OPERA — Sept. 14: "The Beggar Student" (Milloker).  
Sept. 15 and 18: "The Land of Smiles" (Lohrer).  
Sept. 17: "Der Wildschütz" (Lortzing).

Sept. 16: Pro Musica Chorus of London, John McCarthy conductor, John Sireva (Barry, Gounod).  
Sept. 18: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Netherlands Radio Chorus, James Conlon conductor (Liszt).  
OPERA — Sept. 20: "Enfance du Christ" (Berlioz).  
NICE, Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel: 62.37.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Tout Ben".  
Musée de Terra Amata (tel: 55.59.93).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Experimental Prehistoric Pottery".  
PARIS, ADAC Gallery (tel: 277.96.26).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 17: "Isabelle Emmerich, Paris, Giannini, Michel Lacom, Raphaël Levy, Jean-Pierre Pignard".  
American Center (tel: 335.21.50).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 28: "7 du Centre".  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 17: "L'Après-Guerre", photographs.  
Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).  
JAZZ — Sept. 14-17: Claude Guillehot and Georges Arvanitis.  
Sept. 16-25: Benny Carter and his trio.  
Hôtel de Ville (tel: 276.40.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 5: "Victor Hugo and Paris".  
La Villette (tel: 333.74.50).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Classical Music".  
Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 527.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Perfume: XVI-XIX Centuries".  
Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).  
JAZZ — Sept. 14-17: Claude Guillehot and Georges Arvanitis.  
Sept. 16-25: Benny Carter and his trio.  
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Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).  
JAZZ — Sept. 14-17: Claude Guillehot and Georges Arvanitis.

To Sept. 30: "Rodin Works by Five Photographers".  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14 and 18: "Die Zauberflote" (Mozart).  
Sept. 17: "Aida" (Verdi).  
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).  
OPERA — Sept. 15, 18, 20: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).  
Sept. 17 and 19: "Agrippina" (Handel).  
FRANKFURT, Oper (tel: 256.21).  
OPERA — Sept. 14, 16, 19: "Didon und Aeneas" (Purcell).  
Sept. 15: "Ein Maskenball" (Verdi).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14 and 18: "The Flying Dutchman" (Meyerbeer).  
MÜNCHEN, Artcurial Gallery (tel: 29.41.31).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "École de Paris 'Les Nais'".  
National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).  
OPERA — Sept. 18: "Artiste auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).  
Sept. 20: "Salome" (R. Strauss).  
Staatsgalerie moderner Kunst (tel: 29.27.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "German Art since 1960".

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Morandi in Galleria".  
FLORENCE, Museo Archeologico (tel: 21.52.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization".  
National Library (tel: 28.70.48).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Rabais: Illustrations from the 16th Century to the Present".  
Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisze collection: Corot, Manet, Picasso".  
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 17: Monteverdi Choir, English Baroque Soloists, John Eliot Gardiner conductor (Handel).  
Sept. 18 and 20: Orchestra del Teatro alla Scala, Kurt Sanderling conductor, Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven).  
OPERA — Sept. 16 and 18: "Il Viaggio a Reims" (Rossini), Claudio Abbado conductor.  
STRESSA, Festival (tel: 31.095).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 15: Archi della Scala Ensemble, Anahí Carfi violin (Borromeo, Pergolesi).  
Sept. 18: Orchestra da Camera di San-Cesario, Uto Ughi conductor/violin (Handel, Mozart).  
RECI-TALS — Sept. 14: Vadim Brodski violin, Camillo Bucciarelli piano (Brahms, Debussy).  
Sept. 17: Christopher Bouvier violin, Thomas Girard piano (Dvořák, Ravel).  
JAPAN  
TOKYO, National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.25.61).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Acquisitions: 1981-85".  
Zeiti Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City".

**SWITZERLAND**  
GENEVA, Musée de l'Art et d'Archéologie (tel: 29.75.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Chagall, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Léger and Calder: Tapestries and Engravings".  
Pati Palais (tel: 46.14.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Montparnasse: Belle Époque: From Chagall to Buffet".  
LAUSANNE, The Hermitage Foundation Gallery (tel: 20.50.01).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "Impressions in the French-speaking Swiss Collections".  
LUGANO, Villa Favorita (tel: 52.17.41).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "47 Masterpieces from the Museums of Budapest".  
ZÜRICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.20).  
OPERA — Sept. 14: "L'Esprit d'Amour" (Donizetti).  
Sept. 17 and 19: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
Sept. 18 and 20: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

**WEEKEND**  
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**BELGIUM**  
ANTWERP, Flanders Festival (tel: 231.16.90).  
CONCERT — Sept. 19: Flanders Philharmonic Orchestra, Emil Tchakarov conductor, Dany Sukovasy violin, Micha Misky cello (Schubert).  
RECI-TAL — Sept. 17: Frederik Gevers piano.  
Stadsschouwburg (tel: 231.16.90).  
BRUSSELS, Flanders Festival (tel: 512.85.54).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 17: European Baroque Orchestra, Jaap ter Linden conductor/cello.  
Sept. 18: Netherlands Chamber Choir and Vienna Music Consortium, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor, Beatrice Niehoff soprano (Handel).  
Sept. 19: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Brahms, Prokofiev).  
OPERA — Sept. 15: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).  
GENT, Flanders Festival (tel: 27.77.80).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14 and 15: Ensemble Dell' Anima Aeterna, Jos van Immerseel (Bach).  
Sept. 16: European Baroque Orchestra, Jaap ter Linden conductor/cello.  
Sept. 20: BRT Philharmonic Orchestra, Jerzy Semkow conductor, Heather Harper soprano (Brahms, Mozart).  
RECI-TAL — Sept. 17: Roberto Aussel guitar.

**FRANCE**  
DIJON, Musée National Maurice Magnin (tel: 67.11.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "XIX Century French Portraits".  
NANCY, Musée Eugène Boudin (tel: 89.16.47).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Alexander Duboué".  
LYON, Berlioz Festival (tel: 86.85.40).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14: Lyon National Orchestra, Serge Baudo conductor, Nicolai Gedda tenor (Berlioz).

**GERMANY**  
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 361.44.49).  
OPERA — Sept. 14 and 18: "Die Zauberflote" (Mozart).  
Sept. 17: "Aida" (Verdi).  
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).  
OPERA — Sept. 15, 18, 20: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).  
Sept. 17 and 19: "Agrippina" (Handel).  
FRANKFURT, Oper (tel: 256.21).  
OPERA — Sept. 14, 16, 19: "Didon und Aeneas" (Purcell).  
Sept. 15: "Ein Maskenball" (Verdi).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14 and 18: "The Flying Dutchman" (Meyerbeer).  
MÜNCHEN, Artcurial Gallery (tel: 29.41.31).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "École de Paris 'Les Nais'".  
National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).  
OPERA — Sept. 18: "Artiste auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).  
Sept. 20: "Salome" (R. Strauss).  
Staatsgalerie moderner Kunst (tel: 29.27.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "German Art since 1960".

**GREECE**  
ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 17 and 18: Washington Symphony Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor.  
THEATER — Sept. 14 and 15: "Salome" (Wilde).  
Sept. 20: "Coriolanus" (Shakespeare).

**ITALY**  
BOLOGNA, Chiesa di S. Martino (tel: 22.29.99).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: "The Big Boulevard of Art".  
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).  
Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "XVIII Century French Pastels", "Drawings in Genoa: XVI-XVII Century".  
To Sept. 30: "Ingres Portraits".  
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré".  
Musée Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 15: "Alain Kirilov".

**NETHERLANDS**  
AMSTERDAM, Maison Descartes (tel: 26.61.54).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands".  
Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt, drawings".  
Westerkerk (tel: 24.77.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945".  
SCOTLAND  
EDINBURGH, National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie".  
GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).  
OPERA — Sept. 14: "La Vie Parisienne" (Offenbach).

**UNITED STATES**  
NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "The Art of Camille".  
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.55).  
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 3: "Alfred Jensen".  
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.54.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Kurt Schwitters".  
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Drawing Acquisitions: 1981-85".  
SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 6: "Extending the Perimeters of Twentieth Century Photography".  
To Oct. 13: "Henry Moore: The Reclining Figure".  
WASHINGTON, D.C., Freer Gallery of Art (tel: 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Painting and Calligraphy of the Ch'ing Dynasty".  
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 8: "Woman on Time".  
To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nineteenth Century Family Portraits".

**WALES**  
CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36).  
CONCERT — Sept. 14: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Maria Yermolina conductor, Dong-Suk Kang, violin (Tchaikovsky).

مركز التجميل



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Some Good Airline Deals Are Found on the Ground

by Roger Collis

**T**HE SAS flight over the Pole from Tokyo arrives in Copenhagen around 6 A.M. There is a time to take you to the Hotel Scandinavia for a sauna and massage and a full Danish breakfast. You have time to relax, even nap, before the limo takes you back to the airport for the 9:40 A.M. flight to London. You arrive at 10:30 A.M. in good shape, whereas the direct flight—which leaves Tokyo at the same time—lands at Heathrow at the inopportune hour of 5:55 A.M.

This is the SAS "refreshment package." If you'd had more time, you could have stayed over to sample the deluxe treatment—limo transfer, full breakfast, spa, scotch, lunch, city sightseeing, treatment at a health club, gourmet dinner and a night in a first-class hotel. Both these packages are free to SAS passengers arriving on international flights with full-fare tickets (which on SAS puts you into business class) and who are booked through the next day for a destination outside of Scandinavia.

This is an example of what some airlines are doing to make it attractive to transit at their major hubs. Clearly, the priority for most business travelers is getting there quickly and comfortably. But it can sometimes make sense to stop over somewhere interesting rather than to fly direct. (How to rationalize this with the Puritan Work Ethic—the pause that refreshes, or combining fun and profit—is up to you.) Some of the best airline deals are on the ground.

Back before jumbo jets and business class, when the International Air Transport Association used to regulate everything from seat pitch to sandwiches, many airlines gave free stopovers to include meals and hotels. An IATA rule (which still applies, except for North and South America, Australia and traffic within Europe) allows airlines to do this provided there is no prompt onward connection, up to a maximum of 24 hours. They are not allowed to advertise this, although they may inform travel agents and publish the fact in timetables. Passengers are supposed to hold either a firm onward reservation or be wait-listed on the next available flight. However, some airlines are stretching the rules and discreetly marketing free or heavily subsidized stopovers, often in collaboration with local tourist authorities.

The advent of the hub and spoke strategy, by which you can make a connection to practically anywhere within a few hours, has reduced the opportunities for free stopovers. But American Airlines will give a free day-room and lunch in Paris for eastbound passengers connecting to Africa and the Middle East. British Airways will give a free night's accommodation to passengers traveling from the Caribbean over Miami to connect with Concorde, and Air France will do the same if you are coming through Paris from, say, Rome and going on to Rio.

But for free stopover buff, the best deals are with the so-called Sixth Freedom airlines, with small domestic markets that need to attract transit traffic. (Sixth Freedom is when passengers are carried between two countries by the airline of a third via its home base. For example, flying Icelandair London-Reykjavik-New York, or KLM Manchester-Schiphol-Singapore.)

While the SAS packages in Copenhagen are hard to beat (SAS also does a free day package in Singapore for passengers connecting to Sydney), Austrian is an airline that tries harder than most. Normally, if you want to go from Frankfurt to Jeddah you would take a direct flight. But you might be tempted to fly to Vienna, arriving at 10:05 A.M., enjoying a day's sightseeing, perhaps fitting in a business call, with limo transfers and dinner compliments of Austrian Air-

lines before taking the 11:25 P.M. flight that gets you to Jeddah for breakfast. Or you might fly London-Vienna in the evening, have a free dinner and night in the Hilton or Intercontinental, and take the 7 A.M. flight to Damascus the next morning.

A novel way to fly to New York from London (even better coming the other way) is to pamper yourself with Icelandair's free 24-hour stopover. Flying east, you would arrive in Reykjavik around 7 A.M. You might start with a swim in the thermally heated pool at the hotel, have breakfast, sleep until lunch and then make a shopping

## Free or discount stopovers attract transit traffic

trip (woolens are great bargains) or take an excursion to the hot volcanic springs. You could continue to London in the late afternoon or stay overnight and leave in the morning. Both are great ways to unwind.

One of the best known stopovers is Iberia's "Madrid Amigo" 24-hour package for international passengers. (There's a mini-package with dayroom and lunch at the Barajas Airport Hotel for those with six hours or less.) You need to plan your itinerary from, say, London to Mexico City on a Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday, not on a Monday when there's a straight through flight. The package gives you free transfers, lunch, a tour of the Prado Museum, dinner with a flamenco show or an evening at the casino, and a first-class hotel. There are similar packages for Barcelona and the Canaries. For example, flying east from New York, you could transfer from Madrid to Barcelona, spend the night there, complete the Iberia, and continue to a Middle East destination the next morning. You could transit in Barcelona en route from London to Cairo, or stop over in Las Palmas for 24 hours on your way from Caracas to Abidjan or Lagos.

Not all the best stopovers are free; there are many worthwhile discounts. For example, Singapore Airlines offers stopover holidays (which must be bought in advance) for one to four days, including hotel accommodations, transfers, breakfast and sightseeing in 18 cities, from Amsterdam to Tokyo. Prices in Singapore range from \$24 for one night to \$114 for four nights in a first-class hotel to \$35 to \$173 in a deluxe hotel. You must arrive and leave with Singapore Airlines.

If you're flying from Europe to Australia, try a "Stay-a-While Stopover" with Cathay Pacific in Hong Kong. You arrive around 9 A.M., so you can either stay 24 hours or take an evening departure that day. You get a free limo to your hotel (The Mandarin or the Hyatt Regency for about \$32) and a "Costless Encounter" discount card and guidebook that entitles you to shopping and entertainment bargains.

If you're making Schiphol your first point of arrival or final point of departure in Europe, you could do worse than take KLM's "Happy Holland Bargain." This offers a single room from \$29 to \$55 for the first night, a 50-percent discount on domestic flights within the Netherlands, and a raft of shopping and entertainment discounts as well as free transfers to and from the airport.

These are just a few of the deals available. You need to do your own scouring with airline schedules and a phone book. Who knows, next time you might have your wallet snatched by gypsies in an Andalusian cave rather than in the Paris Metro.

## TRAVEL

## Restoring the Great Wall of China

by John F. Burns

**M**OST travelers to outposts of the Old World know what it is to feel time receding. On the steps of the Senate in Rome, toward dusk when the crowds have fled the Forum, the visitor has only to filter out the traffic noise to imagine how it was in Julius Caesar's time. In Leningrad, before the Hermitage museum on a snowy winter's night, the last days of the Romanovs in their Winter Palace can suddenly spring to life.

In China, the oldest continuous civilization of all, it is not always easy for the mind to track backward in time. In their haste to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of visitors arriving each year, the custodians of the country's greatest relics are making major efforts at physical restoration, but frequently the sense of history is lost in the want of attention to milieu. Too often, there is too much noise, too much commercialization, too great an obtrusion of the present into the precincts of the past.

Nowhere is this more noticeable than at the Great Wall. Since Richard Nixon made his pilgrimage in 1972, just about every American reaching Beijing has made the 50-mile trek north to Badaling, the site chosen by the Communist government in 1956 when it ordered the first major restoration of the wall in centuries. Arriving there, like Nixon, almost everybody has been struck by the sheer volume of the masonry and the scope of the labor involved, but the spirit of the place has been disappointingly elusive.

"It is a great wall," said Nixon, in what the press corps at the time took for one of his famous tautologies. In fact, the former president captured — perhaps inadvertently — the blandness of the scene. There is no museum; the surrounding hills are mostly bare of vegetation, and in winter it is blindingly cold. With the encouragement of tourism and small-scale private enterprise in recent years, things have deteriorated still further. Those joining the press of humanity atop the wall are instantly set upon by hawkers of "I Climbed the Great Wall" T-shirts, of fake Ming Dynasty coins and of much other bric-a-brac.

Much of this is about to change. On Oct. 1 the Bureau of Relics in Beijing will officially open a new site for visitors to the Wall. It is in Mutianyu, a village nestled amid the Yan Mountains northeast of the capital. It is the first major restoration of the wall in the Beijing area since Badaling in the 1950s and the largest of at least five similar projects under way along a 1,000-mile stretch of the wall from the province of Liaoning to the province of Shanxi. Together, the projects make for the biggest upgrading of the wall since it ceased being a defensive battery with



Repaired Mutianyu section of the wall.

the collapse of the Ming Dynasty in 1644.

As officials in Beijing envisage it, Mutianyu will draw off at least two million visitors a year from Badaling, where four million tourists are expected by the end of this year. At each site, about one-third of the visitors will be foreigners, the others Chinese. For the majority of Americans who visit China as members of groups with prearranged itineraries, it may be difficult to make the switch, but the advantages of the new site justify the effort. With the number of visitors rising rapidly each year, Badaling will continue to be the busier of the two sites, and other factors are even more compelling.

Mutianyu is closer to Beijing, about 45 miles from most hotels in the center of the city. The road is also better, a modern divided highway for the first 30 miles or so giving way to a narrower road that winds gently through lush countryside for the last 15 miles. In place of the rugged brown hills that are the prelude to Badaling, the approaches to Mutianyu are a vista of rice paddies, wheat fields and beekeepers' hives, with a glimpse here and there of peasants bathing and washing their clothes in a broad stream.

**W**ORKERS will be busy right up to opening day with the last mile or so of road, a once dusty track that has been widened and surfaced to carry traffic to two parking lots a few hundred yards apart at the base of the mountains. One is in the village of Mutianyu, a sleepy hollow that is a

picture of rural China, with donkey carts and whistling old men sunning themselves on their stoops. From there a climb of 1,060 freshly cut white granite steps winds steeply upward to the wall through orchards and groves, which are absent at Badaling.

When I made the climb with my family on a scorching weekend morning last month it was an endurance test. With the temperature in the mid-90s, our 10-year-old son bounded ahead with his 4-year-old brother, leaving their mother and an English nanny trailing with their infant sister. I had resolved to carry our picnic to the wall, about 1,400 feet above sea level, but yielded to impulse along the way and persuaded a friendly village woman to hire out her donkey. With the impedimenta safely roped to the animal's back, she disappeared up a nearby trail and was at the top, waiting, by the time we arrived.

For some visitors, the challenge of the steps may prove irresistible. For others, it will be a relief to learn that a company formed jointly by the Chinese and a Hong Kong concern will be building a cable car route this winter from the second parking lot to the summit, carrying up to 1,500 passengers an hour. Workers are already busy preparing the lower terminal and a restaurant capable of seating 1,000 people. Officials hope to have the cable car in operation by May 1.

In time the Relics Bureau envisages a similar cable car for Badaling. There, buses and cars halt within a short, level walk of the wall, but the precipitous climb along the wall to either side has been too much for many visitors, particularly older ones. In this, as in other instances, Mutianyu has an advantage: with thick stands of oak and sycamore trees to hide the pylons that will support the aerial car's cables. At Badaling, where generations of peasants have stripped the hillsides bare for firewood and building timber, disguising the route will be more difficult.

In both places the restored sections of the wall date from the Ming Dynasty, when millions of soldiers and peasants worked over a period of two centuries to construct a fortification from the Yalu River, now the border with North Korea, westward to Jiayu Pass in the province of Gansu. (The total length of the wall itself is about 1,500 miles.) With a granite base and a brick superstructure, the Ming sections proved more lasting than earthenware portions constructed in the Qin and Han dynasties more than 1,200 years earlier. But the wall's relevance for the empire's defense ended in

1644, when a disaffected general, Wu Sangui, opened the gate to Manchurian invaders at Shanhaiguan, 100 miles east of Mutianyu.

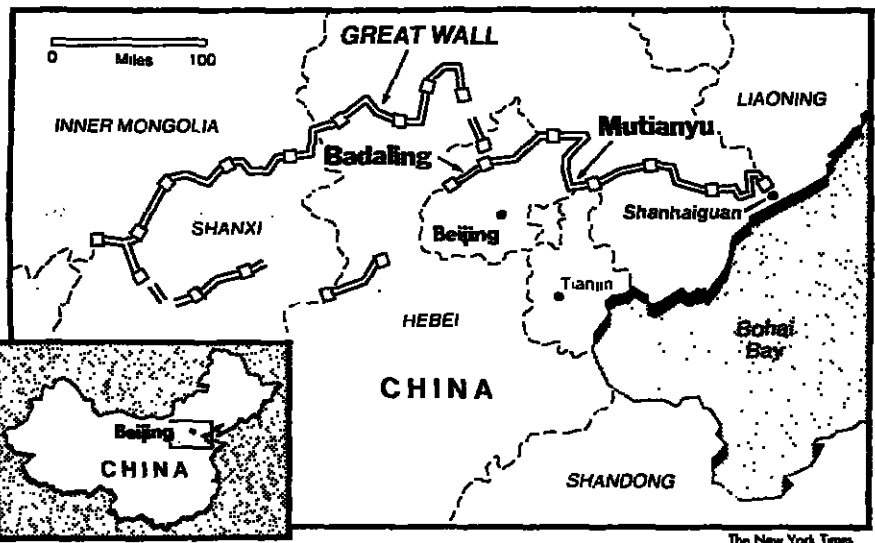
**A**s at Badaling, the mile-long section of wall at Mutianyu is dotted with two-story watchtowers, sections of steep steps and crenelated battlements. But at Mutianyu, far more than at Badaling, the imagination can leap backward across the centuries. Looking north, the eye takes in a panorama of plunging mountains and valleys, with mud-colored sections of the Han and Qin walls clearly visible. Looking back down the valley, the back-breaking work for laborers who lived and died building the wall becomes almost tangible.

A facsimile of their travails exists in the donkeyloads of sand and bricks that ascend the mountain from dawn to dusk each day, serving the crews that are putting finishing touches on the restoration. Unlike their ancestors, the hundreds of Mutianyu villagers drafted into the work are paid, albeit at a rate of barely \$1 a day. Ironically, some of the stones and bricks being used are making their second trip up the mountain, five centuries after their first, having been looted by peasants 15 or 20 years ago during the Cultural Revolution.

The extent of damage done to the wall then is difficult to gauge, but it was serious enough to persuade the State Council in Beijing to issue a decree imposing stiff penalties on peasants who might continue to use the bricks for their pigsties and chicken runs. One peasant west of Beijing who built a kiln out of stones looted from the wall was heavily fined earlier this year and ordered to replace the stones at his own expense. When another peasant volunteered the return of 3,000 stones that he had used to extend his house and pigsty, he was publicly commended and rewarded with a free truckload of replacement bricks.

The stillness that we found atop the wall at Mutianyu will hardly last once the site opens, at least at times of peak visits. But those wishing to enjoy the area without crowds could skip the tourist buses and take a taxi from Beijing, either early or late. Fares vary but are unlikely to be much more than \$35 round trip. Foreigners belonging to a Beijing church group that holds Easter Sunday services at dawn atop the Great Wall at Badaling swear that there is no better time to see the wall than when the sun is rising over the hills.

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The New York Times

## Marcel Carné

Continued from page 7

dis," shot in the Victorine Studios in Nice and in Paris. Again, as an escape from interference, Carné and Prévert set the film in the past — in the colorful early 19th-century Boulevard du Crime, the Parisian center of theater and lowlife swept away by Baron Haussmann to make room for the Place de la République. The stars were Arletty, Jean-Louis Barrault (in a moment of panic when he thought he might not get Barrault, Carné thought of signing a new mime named Jacques Tati), Pierre Brasseur and a newcomer, Maria Casarès, with clandestine help from the composer Joseph Kosma and the designer Alexander Trauner, both Jews in hiding.

"For me the film was an act of friendship, I never imagined it would have that success, none of us did," Carné says. "I never thought people would talk about it forty years later. When I'm filming," he adds, "I'm not much aware of what's going on around me, I'm in sort of a trance." Arletty once said that anyone who filmed Carné while filming could make a fortune.

"I make a film rather as if I am taking up a religion. There is a special atmosphere, though it may sound pretentious, that I have never seen on another set. Of course I am never about the days when the crew was really attached, fixed, to the director. Today they talk during shots. Not only could I have not made 'Les Enfants du Paradis' without the actors I had, but also I couldn't have done it without that crew."

Carné tried to slow up post-production so that "Les Enfants du Paradis" would be France's first postwar film, but it came out just before war's end.

During the Occupation, the collaborationist critic Lucien Robet had written that

while Carné was not Jewish, he was Jewish-influenced, which was nearly as bad, and that he should watch his step. After the Occupation, Carné found himself accused of collaboration before an ad hoc tribunal because he had continued to film. "It's a period no one can understand who didn't live through it," he says. He was given a public rebuke and his name was posted on the studio door. Arletty, who had loved a German officer, was imprisoned. To post-synch "Les Enfants du Paradis," Carné had to ask the police to send for Arletty.

"She came to the studio with two gendarmes and everyone turned their backs on her, even Brasseur. I was very disappointed by Brasseur. She had terrific guts. She had to do her first scene with Brasseur, very lively and gay, and she did."

Arletty, Kosma, Trauner and above all Prévert were Carné's team. The decline in his work is usually traced to his break with Prévert after "Les Portes de la Nuit" in 1946. "Prévert got bad reviews, worse than mine, and he said he was fed up with writing scripts," Carné says. He, understandably, bristles at Prévert's being given too much importance, but Prévert's contribution is unquestioned.

No one can speculate on what Carné and Prévert (who died in 1977) would have done had their 30-year partnership not ended. Some of their projects that fell through are, like most fallen projects and some realized ones, mind-boggling, such as a life of Diaghilev with Orson Welles.

The real stunner was an idea that came to them just after "Les Enfants du Paradis." Prévert and Carné decided to make a film of "Mary Poppins." Unfortunately, says Carné, they were unable to secure the rights. ■

## Photojournalism

Continued from page 7

more about war and photography as an act of courage and as an instrument of persuasion should see the shows of all three.

And then there is what promises to be the most comprehensive collection of war photography ever assembled: "The Indelible Image: Photographs of War, 1846 to the Present." Its 200-plus pictures, many of them by anonymous and unknown photographers, were uncovered by Frances Fralin of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, but the show opens Sept. 25 at New York University's Grey Art Gallery. The well-known photographers it includes range from Mathew Brady, image impresario of the Civil War, to Larry Burrows, arguably the greatest photographer of Vietnam.

Not all photojournalism is of wars, of course. Just how far afield it can range will be obvious when the final installment of the Corcoran Gallery's three-part survey, "The New York School," opens there Oct. 26. Featuring work by Diane Arbus, Bruce Davidson, Richard Avedon and others, the exhibition argues the existence of a "New York documentary style."

Some of the most promising exhibitions are being put in other U.S. cities: "In the American West," Richard Avedon's remarkable life-size and larger portraits of miners, drifters and drinkers, is being sponsored by the Amon Carter Museum in Houston, and "L'Amour fou: Photography and Surrealism," opens at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. "In the American West," a significant milestone in Avedon's journey across the grain of fashion, seems to be traveling everywhere but New York. It will be at the Corcoran in December. "L'Amour fou" is the eagerly awaited study by the contentious art historian Rosalind Krauss and the Corcoran's Jane Livingston of the wealth of incongruous photographic imag-

ery made between the world wars by the likes of Man Ray and René Magritte. New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art has a new photography curator in Maria Morris Hambourg, the Argel scholar. Unlike her counterparts at the Museum of Modern Art, she seems open to playing host to shows originated outside her own domain. In addition, the International Center of Photog-

raphy is readying a new midtown space for an October opening.

Meanwhile, the Metropolitan's once-delayed Kertész show, organized with the Art Institute of Chicago, arrives in December. A key figure of the 1950s — and of any account of a postwar "New York school" — William Klein, will be showing new photographs at Zabriske Gallery late next month.

The late Ansel Adams's 75-print "museum set" of what he considered his greatest work goes on exhibit at the National Gallery of Art Oct. 6, in a show titled "Ansel Adams: Classic Images." This, together with the Corcoran Gallery's "L'Amour fou" show, makes a trip to Washington almost mandatory. ■

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A Smith photo of a Minimatata victim.

W. Eugene Smith, Magnum

## Naresh Sohal

Continued from page 7

Empire," he found particularly fascinating.

"It was a part of my history I was too young to know, but which greatly affected my life. India was the first country to get independence from Britain, and it was tremendously significant. I wanted to understand why the British decided to leave, and how they went about it, and the documentaries turned up information from very ordinary people who were part of the process."

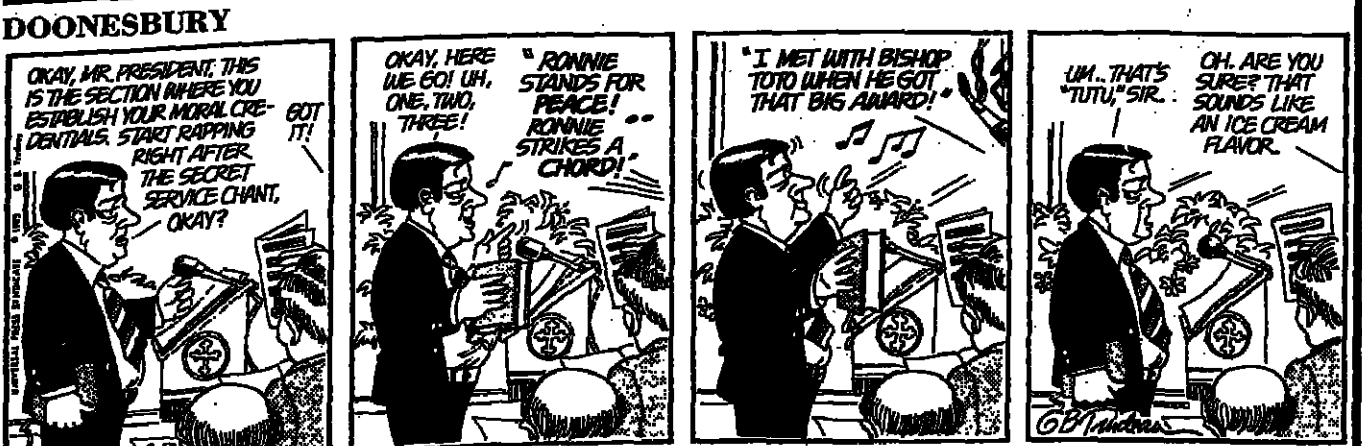
A distinctive feature of Sohal's music is his use of quarter-tones which, he says, is less due to his familiarity with them in Indian music than to a personal hunch that they could add something to Western composition. He spent two years researching subject at Leeds University.

"An artist must have some irreverence, some leeway to question the most established things," he comments. He believes that in Scotland, where he now lives, modern

composers tend to be constrained by their nationalism. He sees evidence of similar inhibition further afield, and regrets it.

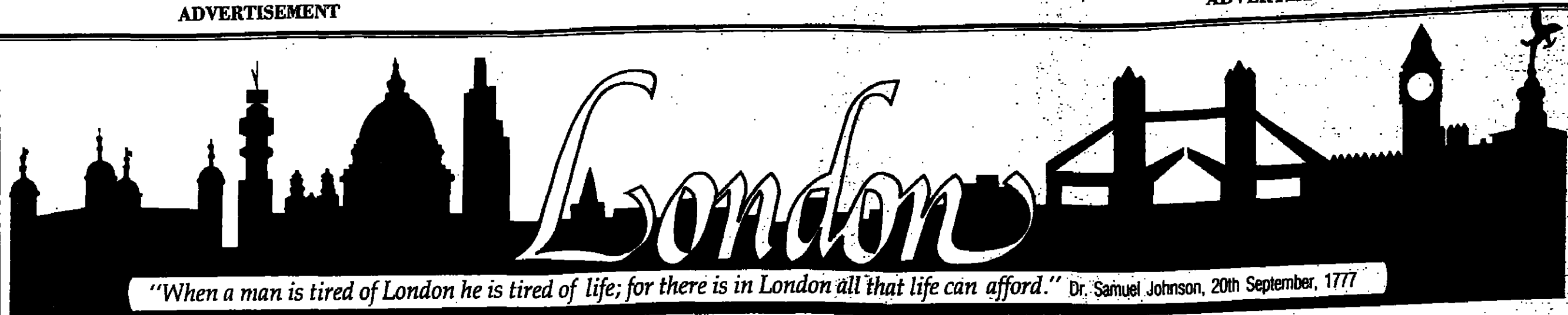
"Music should express the composer's experiences," he says. "Society is changing very rapidly, and surely that fact should find new expression rather than looking backward for style."

Sue Armstrong is a writer based in Brussels.





ADVERTISEMENT



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

## The Dorchester Experience

More than £12 million spent on refurbishments

Situated on Park Lane, in the heart of Mayfair, overlooking the lush greenery and flowers of London's Hyde Park, you will find the epitome of British tradition, service and hospitality - The Dorchester.

The hotel has been operated by Regent International for just over a year, and the company has continued to maintain the same standards of luxury and excellence that can also be found in its eleven other properties around the world.

It has always been the policy of The Dorchester to provide the finest traditions of

hospitality with gracious and attentive service, and during the last five years more than £12 million has been spent on alterations and improvements for the benefit of the hotel's discerning guests.

Visitors to The Dorchester are first struck by the magnificent Promenade - more than 165 feet of marble floors interspersed with beautiful hand made carpets from Manila, and studded with majestic apricot and white pillars.

The Promenade is the setting for yet another great British tradition - tea at The Dorchester, complete with

wafer thin cucumber sandwiches, oven hot scones and rich Devonshire cream.

During the afternoon, and throughout the evening, a pianist plays light music as tail-coated waiters move silently amongst the giant palms and growing ferns dotted throughout the length of the room.

Leading from the Promenade is the Terrace Restaurant presided over by The Dorchester's world famous Maitre Chef des Cuisines, Anton Mosimann.

This lovely room with its view across Hyde Park, has provided London with a

simplicity of appearance are, to him, important as the taste of the finished article.

Flavour and lightness are the hallmarks of the Terrace menu, whether personal preference is for a la carte, the table d'hôte menu, or for the Menu Surprise - six delicious feather light courses made from fresh produce from the market that day - the accent is on simplicity and originality.

The Grill Room takes its theme "The Best of the British Isles" and uses the finest of British ingredients, such as Scottish beef, Welsh lamb and Norfolk turkey. Each day features a regional speciality such as broiled silver-side and caraway dumplings from east Anglia or braised beef in Guinness from the Midlands. There is also roast beef and smoked Scotch salmon from the trolley, plus an extensive a la carte menu including a selection of mouth-watering dishes made from produce bought from the early morning markets at Covent Garden, Billingsgate and Smithfield.

The reputation of the Grill was further enhanced last year when international food guide and critic, Egon Ronay, made it his restaurant of the year, placing it above 500 good restaurants in the major cities of Europe and the United States.

One of the most fashionable places to meet in London is The Dorchester Bar. Designer, Alberto Pinto, has dramatically split levelled the room and then used lined oak paneling, mirrors and remarkable blue and white ceramic tiles specially fired in France, to create a seductive, leisurely charm.

This breathtaking room is the perfect place for a light luncheon or pre-theatre supper, when it is also possible to listen to London's leading piano bar entertainer, Mike McKenzie.

restaurant not only without equal for its ambience, but for its food which has been widely acclaimed by the world's leading food writers.

In deliberate contrast to the traditional English fare which distinguishes The Dorchester's Grill Room, the Terrace aims to lay special emphasis on feeding the eye as well as the palate. Anton Mosimann has always believed in presenting his dishes as if they were works of art. Colour and

## A Hallmark of Excellence

Over 200 years of painstaking craftsmanship

In 1775 Jonathan Mappin entered his mark at the assay office in Sheffield, and before long cutlery bearing that mark was finding its way onto the better-kept dining tables of the city.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Mappin had made a name for himself as a craftsman who could turn his hands to most things silver; fine goblets, engraved plates, clasps and even dog collars are recorded as being produced at his workshop in the early years.

We must presume that Jonathan Mappin's eye for style and excellence was inherited, along with the business, by his heirs. By 1849 his descendants, Joseph Mappin & Son, were well enough established in Sheffield to take a foothold in the City of London. Premises were acquired at 17 Fore Street, and within a very short while indeed the volume of business demanded that new sites be developed at Moor-gate and King William Street.

The name Mappin had

achieved for itself a reputation for quality that has been guarded jealously from that day to this.

Mappin Brothers (as the Company became known) expanded cautiously throughout the 1850's. By 1858, five hundred skilled plate workers were employed at the plate factory in Sheffield, and it was about this time that one of the brothers, Frederick Mappin, left the business to move into steel production. The other brother, John Newton Mappin took into partnership George Webb, his brother-in-law, thus forming the first association of Mappin & Webb.

In 1862 Mappin & Webb opened their first new shop in London in Regent Street. The name Mappin was already well known in the capital, and by the end of the decade Mappin & Webb had consolidated this reputation with a further two shops.

Before long, the time would be ripe for the first tentative

moves into an overseas market.

Gold had been discovered in rich veins on the Witwaters Rand in South Africa. At about the same time, in 1896, Mappin & Webb opened their first overseas branch in Johannesburg.

Today, the Mappin & Webb range is one of the most outstanding collections of luxury items available to the discerning buyer.

From the famous showrooms in London, the reputation of Mappin & Webb has spread throughout the world. Since the early 1960's, a new policy of expansion has resulted in a number of new premises being opened - first within the British Isles, then later, on an international basis.

When Jonathan Mappin began his business in Sheffield in 1774 he was encouraged in his endeavours by the thought that every moment painstakingly spent by him would become immortal in a thing of lasting beauty. His silverware would become a celebration of elegance down the ages, reflecting the spirit of his own dedication and that of those who might come after him.

At Mappin & Webb, that spirit of 1774 lives on.

The inter-war years saw the Company developing its pre-

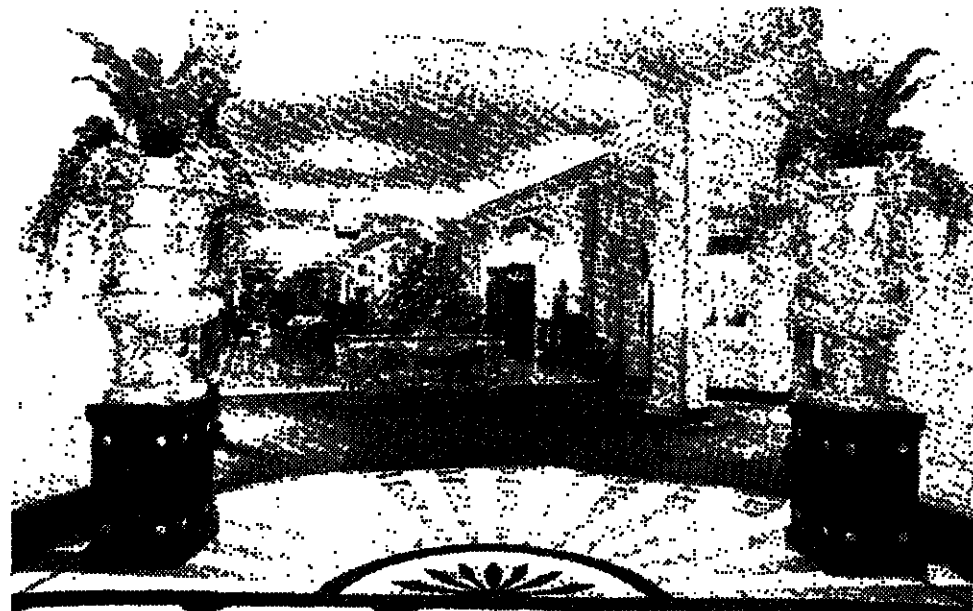
sent philosophy; that quality merchandise should be recognised as the finest silverware according to the reputation of the name it bears. It was true to say then, as indeed it is today, that style never goes out of fashion.

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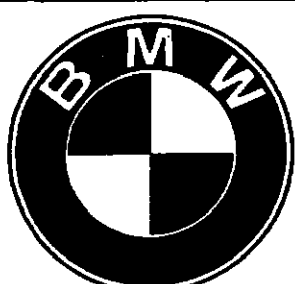
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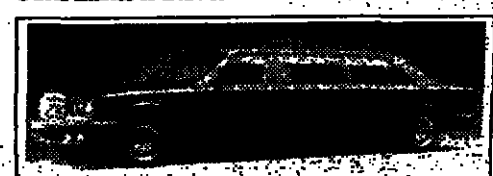
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# Frankfurt

## INTERNATIONAL CITY



### Major Center for Banking, World Trade and Transportation

Frankfurt am Main is the focus of German banking and finance and the location of the country's principal stock exchange. It is also a key junction for transportation: both the Frankfurt airport and the main train station are the busiest in continental Europe. The airport is also the world's leading cargo airport outside the United States.

The city is well-situated to take advantage of the country's famous superhighway system (*Autobahn*) and the heavily trafficked Rhine River, which leads to the mammoth harbor of Rotterdam.

A wide network of services has grown up in and around Frankfurt, including trade and industrial fairs, international and domestic trading companies, forwarding agents, consulting and accounting firms, legal services and marketing and advertising agencies.

It comes as no surprise that Frankfurt's residents enjoy Germany's highest per-capita share of the gross national income. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK) estimates that in 1980, the latest year for which figures are available, that share amounted to 60,802 Deutsche marks (\$22,109 at current exchange rates) per person.

International trade plays a large role. The IHK reports local industry has a high export quota (42.6 percent average), led by office equipment (78 percent), chemicals (55 percent) and electronics (45 percent).

served in the Frankfurt area. They are estimated to number a good 300. Here, too, are the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany and the largest U.S. Consulate General.

The United States also provides the single largest national group among visitors to Frankfurt. They numbered 300,000 last year, accounting for 29 percent of all foreign visitors, according to the Frankfurt Tourist Office. The second largest group was from Japan (81,500), followed by the British (58,000). Here, too, the emphasis is on business. Eighty percent of all visitors to Frankfurt come for business reasons.

The IHK survey shows that in addition to American firms, French, British, Italian and Finnish companies are also attracted to this area. Forty foreign economic agencies have their offices here, including almost all Southeast and East

Asian countries. Frankfurt is the prime location in Germany for Korean companies. An increasing number of Japanese firms are also finding their way to this city.

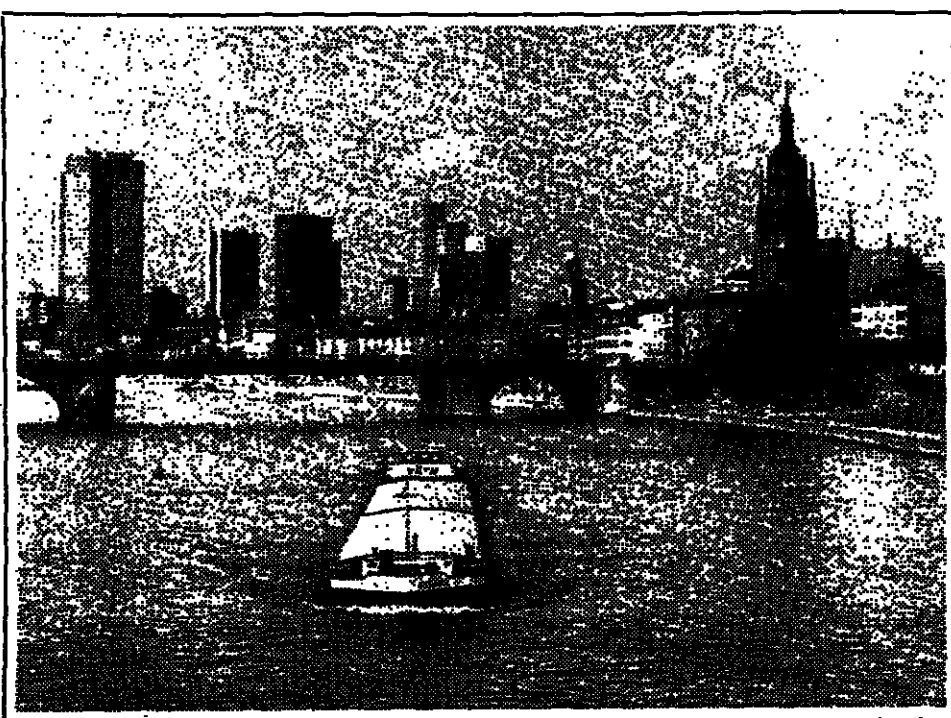
The Frankfurt success story did not happen overnight. The hometown of the Rothschild family has just marked the 400th anniversary of its stock exchange. "Nowhere in Germany is history and economic growth so formed by the trade fair and stock exchange as in Frank-

furt," a writer noted in the Frankfurt *Allgemeine Zeitung* newspaper. He added that both the fair and the exchange made the city the crossroads of trade routes leading in all directions, although local merchants were not really global traders.

The stock exchange started on Sept. 9, 1585, with the first regular meeting between Christian and Jewish merchants in front of Löwenstein House on Römerberg (site of City Hall). The present location, a few steps from the Hauptwache, is in a neo-renaissance building opened in 1879. Today, 52 percent of all German stock transactions take place here as well as almost all buying and selling of foreign shares.

Frankfurt's trade fair is even older. The autumn fair (still held each year) dates back to the second half of the 12th century. Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian granted Frankfurt permission to hold a second annual fair, during Lent, in the following century. This fair, too, is still held each spring.

This year, with 23 fairs and exhibitions on its program, the Frankfurt Fair anticipates a record year: 26,000 exhibitors and 25 million visitors. One of the biggest fairs is being held now: the International Auto Exhibition (IAA), through Sept. 22. Other internationally well-known Frankfurt fairs are for textiles, chemical engineering and books.



The city's skyline attests to the continuation of its commercial heritage.

### City Places Increasing Emphasis on Its Many Leisure and Cultural Offerings

"We are coming to Germany's main city," the pilot purred as the flight from London drew closer to Frankfurt Airport. The city on the Main (actually pronounced "mine") is Germany's main city for business. Four of every five visitors to Frankfurt come here to work.

But in recent years, Frankfurt has been polishing up its historic buildings, erecting or renovating museums and half-timbered houses and in general going all out to distract those statistical four visitors from being all business while in town and to make the city even more attractive for the statistical fifth, the pure fun-seeker.

Two new museums have opened on the celebrated "Museum Bank," bringing to seven the number of museums within a few minutes' walk of one another on the Main River's south shore. Two of the other museums have been extensively renovated.

Most of the seven museums along the so-called *Museumufer* are in converted villas facing the Main. The two newest ones, which are next door to one another and opened only weeks apart, are the German Architecture Museum and the German Film Museum.

The Architecture Museum deals with the building styles of the 19th and 20th centuries, displaying models, sketches and photographs. But many think that the biggest attraction here is the building itself. Nothing but the shell remains of the 1901 villa, and a new "building within a building" has been put up inside it, which includes a glass-roofed atrium.

#### Goethe House

The house where Goethe was born is also a museum of sorts. Some of the furniture was actually there when Germany's leading classical writer was living in the house. The whole place provides an insight into the life of an 18th-century patrician family.

Another Frankfurt author was Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann, who wrote the famous children's book "Struwwelpeter." There are two museums devoted to him and his work. Another of Frankfurt's more specialized museums is the one operated by the Henninger Brewery, devoted to beer. It is located at the Henninger Tower, a high grain silo on the brewery grounds,

which is topped by a restaurant with a rotating floor.

Nobody claims that the six new "medieval" buildings opposite the Römer are restorations. The facades were rebuilt, but the interiors were constructed to conform with modern ideas of what stores and apartments ought to be like. Nevertheless, they and the Römer provide a medieval atmosphere in downtown Frankfurt.

The district of Höchst, however, is another matter. It has a very picturesque old section, with a castle that came through the war unscathed.

The imitation-adobe Pueblo, adjacent to a large office-building complex in the Niederrad district, is a so-called leisure village. In

where Frankfurt's traditional hand cider was served along with such food specialties as *Schlachtplatt*, *Rippchen*, sauerkraut and *Handkäse mit Musik*. *Schlachtplatt* is a mixture of sausages and smoked meats, a *Rippchen* is a juicy, cured pork chop and *Handkäse mit Musik* is a mixture of soft cheese, chopped onions, vinegar and oil. All are typical Sachsenhausen dishes and go nicely with apple wine.

There are still a good number of such places in Sachsenhausen. But they are being crowded more and more by beer bars, wine cellars, jazz places, pizza parlors and restaurants. A very large part of the apple-wine district now is a pedestrian zone. The old buildings have been repaired and there are outdoor tables in the summertime.

#### Film Museum

One of the features of the German Film Museum is optical gadgetry: everything from old stereoscopes and magic lanterns to the latest holographic devices. In addition to the collection of posters, photographs, models and the like, there is a library where the visitor can, among other things, borrow a videotape of a classic film and view it on the spot. The museum also houses a theater, open nearly every day from 6 p.m. to midnight and showing everything from early "flashed" to avant-garde material.

The Museum of Applied Arts has just been extensively renovated, and adds porcelain, glassware, furniture and carpentry to the things to be seen.

The biggest museum on this stretch of the Main is the Municipal Art Gallery, or *Södel*, with works by Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Goya, Degas, Renoir and other celebrated painters.

The Postal Museum, operated by the Postal Ministry, is an attraction for the stamp collector and history buff. A part of its vast stamp collection is always on display and other exhibits include ornate old mailboxes, a postal coach, one of the earliest television sets and some early dial-telephone switching equipment.

The Museum of Ethnology has artifacts from the primitive dwellers of Australia, Oceania, Indonesia, Africa and America.

The last of the seven museums, and the one furthest downstream, is

The new glass-and-wood West Wing at the fairgrounds.

vide a suitably romantic backdrop for the annual Christmas Market. The ground floors of the new buildings contain stores and restaurants and the upper floors expensive apartments.

The Römer, a row of three Gothic buildings with stair-step gables, is pretty much the symbol of Frankfurt. One of the buildings contains the Imperial Hall, where banquets were held following the coronation of each emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. The actual crowning of the emperor took place a short distance away, in the cathedral.

The Römer area was heavily damaged in World War II. It must be admitted that any trace of

#### Underground City

There will initially be three dining, drinking and dancing establishments in the artificial caves beneath the Sachsenhausen breweries, with plans for 14 more.

The underground city, to be named *Sachs*, is just across the railroad tracks from what is known as the apple-wine district: the main amusement section of Frankfurt. It is so called because it once contained little other than cozy taverns

the Liebighaus, with a collection of statuary from ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, the Orient and also Europe from the medieval to renaissance periods.

Not all of Frankfurt's museums are on the *Museumufer*. The most important ones in other parts of the city are the Historical Museum and the Sendlinger Natural History Museum. The latter has one of the more important collections of skeletal remains from the extinct great reptiles and a geological collection that includes some moon rocks.

#### Apple Wine Express

A novel way of getting to Sachsenhausen from the downtown district on weekends is aboard the "Apple Wine Express," a brightly painted old steam locomotive with schmalzy music on board. The fare price includes a bottle of apple wine and a pretzel.

If you want to get an idea of what Sachsenhausen used to be like, there are other, less frequented sections of the city, notably Bornheim and Heddensheim, where the tradition of apple wine, *gemälde* and outdoor rallies comes on. The choice of other dining and drinking establishments in Frankfurt is very wide. There are roof gardens, American-style bars, buffets, salad bars, vegetarian and fish restaurants, al fresco-style cafes and, by a recent count, 24 different types of foreign restaurants.

Sachsenhausen is not the only widely frequented nightlife district in Frankfurt. There is another around the railroad station. But be careful. It is the red-light district and not designed for family fun.

Another form of entertainment will be found in the theaters, some of which will be of interest even to the non-German-speaking visitor. One of them is the Café Theater, which presents English-language works only. (There is also a movie theater at the airport that shows exclusively English-language films.) The Schauspielhaus carries a full program of opera. Touring musical groups, often from Britain or the United States, perform at the Alte Oper, the Festhalle and the Jahrhunderthalle.

For visitors who can speak German, the variety is greater. The

Continued on page 13.

### This Is Frankfurt: Message From the Mayor

Lord Mayor Walter Wallmann of Frankfurt am Main knows his city better than anyone. Here he tells Frankfurt's traditional role as a center of commerce as well as the many recent enhancements in the city's "quality of life."



Dr. Walter Wallmann.

Frankfurt's position as a German economic center and one of the most important trade centers of Europe is uncontestable. Since the 12th century, Frankfurt has been a trade-fair and business center in Europe. Nowadays, Frankfurt's importance as a financial center also reaches far beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany. Some 358 banks and other credit institutions from all over the world have their seat or a divisional office here. Banking decisions for the whole European market area are also concentrated here.

Frankfurt is the center of one of the largest and most densely populated regions of Germany. About 30,000 German firms and approximately 3,000 enterprises from all over the world make the city their home. The whole Rhine-Main area has about 2.4 million inhabitants and 1.2 million employees. Over 500,000 people work in Frankfurt on the Main.

The personnel is highly qualified. Over 75 percent have professional training, 4 percent more than the federal average level. The planning by the City of Frankfurt

only consider its own interests as an economic center at the intersection of European highways. Since Frankfurt is unable to boast proximity to the Alps or to the sea, we must complement the attractive economic location of Frankfurt by a massive increase in what we now call quality of life. We can mention outstanding results in this field: 30 museums; the Old Opera House; the Schauspielhaus, housing an opera house, theater and small *Kunsthof*; numerous theaters; the Palmengarten; the Zoo; the Robstad swimming pool and the ice-sports stadium. These are only some of the city's offerings.

The recovery of the inner-city living space through new pedestrian zones and green areas, for which a total of 70 million Deutsche marks will be spent through 1989, is a vital aim of the next few years.

Frankfurt's image has been improving in Germany and also in the world, and keeps on getting better. The increase in tourism proves it. The number of overnight stays of foreign visitors alone increased by 5 percent during the first five months of 1985 compared to 1984. That is doubtless a representative figure for the change that Frankfurt has undergone in the opinion of its visitors as well. At the same time it attests to the positive efforts being made to enhance this bustling metropolis.

takes into consideration the fact that the Frankfurt economy is mostly determined by the service sector, whose share already amounts to 80 percent of all business activity. Owing to the further internationalization of great enterprises and because Frankfurt's services are not only offered to the Federal Republic of Germany but also to customers worldwide, it is our aim to develop Frankfurt into a European center for capital and business concentration, the distribution of goods, information transfer and communications. That means we will have to promote the location of more foreign banks and enterprises here and strengthen our presence abroad.

Of course, Frankfurt should not

### Frankfurt: Gateway to Germany

A gambling casino with a nearby Thai temple, spa towns large and small, castles and the Rhine and even Old Heidelberg. All these interesting sights lie within an hour or less of Frankfurt and can provide destinations for one or more excursions.

**Bad Homburg:** This spa town's gambling casino—Lady Luck is a continuous attraction at all German spas—offers free bus trips from Frankfurt to all customers. Others may get to Bad Homburg easily by local subway and train. The name of this small town

(population 53,000) has been carried around the world on the heads of thousands of men, and a hom-burg is, of course, part of the collection in the Har Museum.

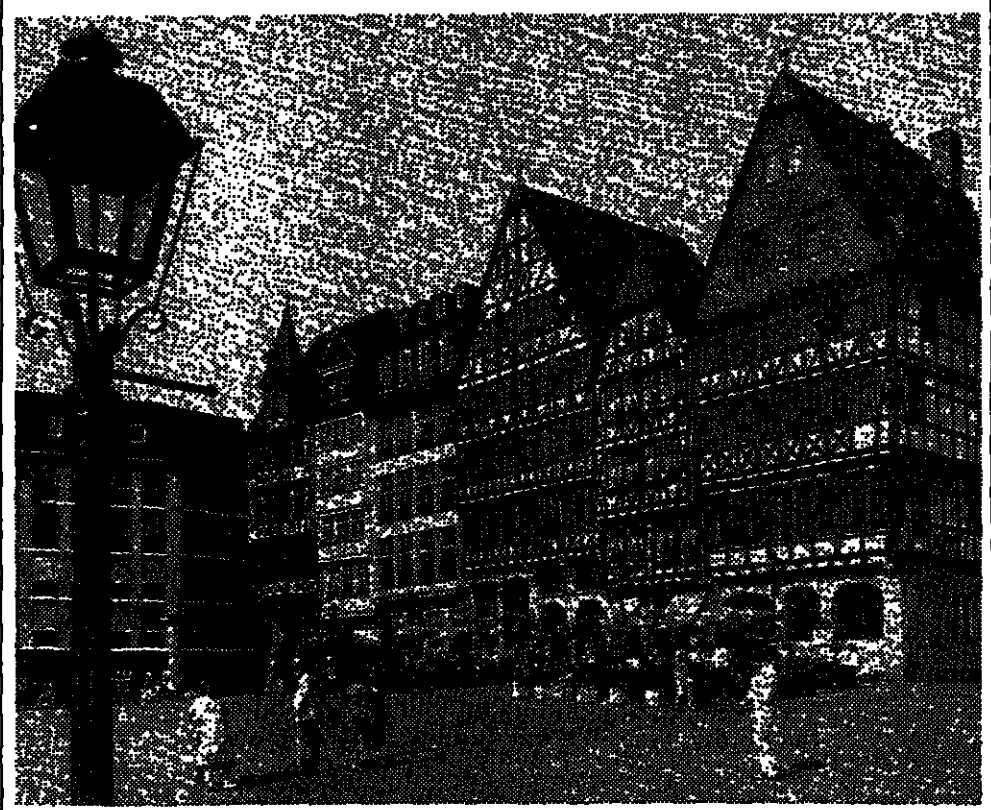
One of Germany's leading spas, this town continues to draw visitors from all over the world for its iron-rich waters. Kaiser Wilhelm II was a regular guest, making Bad Homburg a gathering place for 19th-century German aristocrats. The emperor's name still graces a bath built in 1890 (it is part of the Kurpark, or spa park, where the

gambling casino and authentic Thai temple are also located).

On the western edge of town is the *Schloss* or castle, built during the 17th to 19th centuries and dominated by the older (13th century) White Tower. The castle occupies the site where a fortress was built in 1180, which is now assumed to be the origin of this town. It did not become a spa until 1834.

Bad Homburg has recently undergone extensive updating. A new Kurhaus (spa house) has been built, passages lined with elegant

Continued on page 14.



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## Hotels to Consider For Your Next Trip

Frankfurt welcomes visitors, and knows how to put them up in style. The following is a list of just some of the homes-away-from-home the city offers:

### Sheraton

This 820-room luxury hotel is linked by pedestrian bridge to Frankfurt Airport arrival/departure terminal. Convenient to local train and Inter City station at airport. Conference facilities for up to 500 persons. Indoor swimming pool, solarium. Children's beds, baby sitters. Wine bar, restaurants. H. Vollmer, general manager. Address: Flughafen Terminal Mitte. Tel. (069) 69770. Telex: 4189294.

### Frankfurter Hof

Traditional grand hotel in the heart of the city, a few blocks from the main train station. 400 rooms. Hall for 250 persons. Conference and banquet facilities for 300-700 persons. Bar, restaurants. Bernd O. Ludwig, general director. Address: Am Kaiserplatz. Tel. (069) 30251. Telex: 411806.

### Intercontinental

Modern, luxury hotel on the Main River. Also near main train

station. 800 rooms. Hall for 1,000 persons. Conference facilities for up to 700 persons. Solarium, sauna, fitness room. Baby-sitter service. Beer cellar, restaurants. Max Herr, general manager. Address: Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 43. Tel. (069) 230561. Telex: 413699.

### Parkhotel

Small grand hotel in historic building across from the main train station. 280 rooms. Hall for 250 to 400 persons. Conference facilities for 300 persons. Solarium, fitness center. Restaurants, wine bar. Facilities for handicapped. Elmar K. Greif, director. Address: Wiesenhüttenplatz 28/38. Tel. (069) 36970. Telex: 412808.

### Comedian Pacific Plaza

Modern hotel opposite the trade-fair grounds. Convenient to main train station. 1,182 beds. Conference facilities for up to 1,200 persons. Sauna, solarium, sports room. Restaurants. Peter Radzi, general manager. Address: Hamburger Allee 2. Tel. (069) 770721. Telex: 412573.

### Grovenbruch Kempinski

Modernized historic country manor in beautiful wooded area on the southern (airport) edge of Frankfurt. In Neu-Isenburg. About 20 minutes to downtown Frankfurt and airport. 287 rooms. Conference facilities for up to 600 persons. Indoor and outdoor swimming pools, tennis, sauna, solarium, beauty farm. Restaurants. Günther Haug, managing director. Address: Frankfurt-Neu-Isenburg 2. Tel. (06102) 5050. Telex: 417673.

### Crest

New 296-room hotel situated in quiet wooded area off the highway (A40) to the airport. A 10-minute drive to downtown Frank-

furt. Banquet facilities for up to 600 persons. 10 conference rooms. Restaurant, bar. Wilhelm Koser, director. Address: Isenburger Strasse 40. Tel. (069) 67840. Telex: 416717.

Other hotels in the Frankfurt area include:

### Schlosshotel Kronberg

Historic 53-room castle-hotel in the suburb of Kronberg, 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside Frankfurt. Exquisite specialties, antiques and paintings provide decor. Hall for 250 persons. Private meeting and dining rooms for 6 to 50 persons. Restaurant. 18-hole golf course. Klaus Fischer, manager. Address: Hainsstrasse 25. D-6242 Kronberg. Tel. (06173) 7011. Telex: 415425.

### Hilton

Overlooking the Rhine in Mainz. Local train (S-Bahn) service to Frankfurt and airport. 435 rooms. Riverside terrace, sauna, solarium, fitness center. Adjoining Rheingoldhalle auditorium accommodates 3,000 persons. In hotel, 9 meeting rooms for up to 60 persons. Wine bar, restaurants. Edda Morcher, general manager. Address: Mainzer Strasse 105. D-6100 Darmstadt. Tel. (06151) 80041. Telex: 176151926.

Address: Rheinstrasse 68. D-6500 Mainz. Tel. (06131) 2450. Telex: 4187570.

### Nassauer Hof

Historic grand hotel in tranquil spa town of Wiesbaden. Local train (S-Bahn) service to Frankfurt and airport. 220 rooms. Hall for up to 350 persons. Conference facilities for 200 persons. Baby sitters. Thermal sauna, solarium, fitness center, indoor swimming pool. Restaurants. Karl Nüsser, director general. Address: Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 3. D-6200 Wiesbaden. Tel. (06121) 1330. Telex: 4186947.

### Maritim

New 312-room hotel next to Dammstadt train station. About 30-minute drive to Frankfurt and airport. Hall for 500 persons. Private meeting and dining rooms for up to 500 persons. Conference facilities for 900 persons. Facilities for handicapped. Solarium, fitness center, indoor swimming pool. H. Brülls and R. Mühlhausen, directors. Address: Rheinstrasse 105. D-6100 Darmstadt. Tel. (06151) 80041. Telex: 176151926.

Note: You may let your American Express card take care of the bill in all these hotels.

## A Hotel Close to Work and Play

The luxurious Arabella Hotel Frankfurt is very handily located. It lies between the airport and the downtown district, only a few minutes by car from each. It is right at the Bürosiedlung Niederndorf, a large office-building complex housing many international firms, to which the Arabella offers special corporate rates.

The hotel is also only a few minutes' walk from the edge of the Frankfurt City Forest, which offers opportunities for strolls, cycling and riding. Golf and tennis facilities also are nearby, and a jogging path begins at the Arabella.

Meetings, seminars, conferences and parties, whether large or small, are also catered to. There are eight special rooms for this purpose.

The Arabella has, in addition, three restaurants of international standard, a swimming pool, sauna, solarium, beauty parlor, travel agency, florist and other shops.

The Frankfurt hotel is part of the Arabella Hotel Group, which also has four hotels in Munich and one each in the Alpine communities of Lenggries, Schliersee and Spitzingsee.

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## Expressly Selected Frankfurt Restaurants

Visitors to Frankfurt and many other places in Germany these days are pleasantly surprised by the variety of restaurants offering special dishes from all parts of the globe. In fact, it is increasingly difficult to find an old-fashioned German restaurant serving simple hearty dishes with mounds of potatoes and sauerkraut. Even the neighborhood *Gasthaus* (tavern) is likely to be called a "caveau" or "bistro."

Also part of the pleasant surprise is the number of restaurants in Germany today having a high, even gourmet, standard of fare. The following list tries to combine some of this variety as well as the maintenance of high standards for food, service and atmosphere. Of course, your American Express card is welcomed in each of them.

### Brückenheller

Historic cellar with Gothic decor, including vaulted ceilings and a 20,000-liter wine barrel. Stocks 238 different wines and 11 champagnes. Serves French and international dishes. Address: Schützenstrasse 6. Tel. (069) 284238. Open from 6 p.m. till 1 a.m. Closed Sundays and holidays except during fairs.

### Dippgucker

The name means "one who peeks into the pot." Pleasant, lively German restaurant. Dark wooden

furnishings, beams, dimmed waitresses. Local, German and international dishes, fresh fish dishes, steak and salad and fancy desserts. Address: Eschenheimer Anlage 40. Tel. (069) 551965. Also opposite main train station (Am Hauptbahnhof 4). Open 11:30 to 2:30 for lunch, from 5 p.m. for dinner. Weekends, evenings only from 6 p.m.

### Gallo Nero

New gourmet restaurant featuring Tuscan dishes, plus 5 to 10 dishes that change daily. Italian wine only, including, of course, Chianti Classico from Tuscany. Also draft beer. Fresh fish Tuesday and Friday. Popular hors d'oeuvre: marinated salmon with basil. Address: Kaiserhofstrasse 7. Tel. (069) 284840. Open noon to 2:30 and 6:30 to 11 p.m. Closed Sunday.

### Humpardindk

Named after Engelbert Humperdinck, composer of the opera "Hansel and Gretel," who lived in this building in the 1890s. Opened two years ago by the former chef and maître d'hôtel of the famous Le Maître in Berlin. Emphasis on gourmet dishes and fresh fish (three or four times weekly), with ingredients from France and Italy. Selection of 200-plus wines. Address: Grünburgweg 95. Tel. (069) 722122. Open weekdays

from noon to 2 p.m. and 7 to 10:30 p.m. On Saturday, evening only. Closed Sunday.

### Muredo

The only member of this Argentine steak-house chain that also serves lobster as well as other seafood dishes is located on the ground floor of the new Deutsche Bank twin-tower headquarters. Steak and salad is, of course, a staple. Beer, wine and champagne served. Open every day of the year except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day from 11:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. (last orders 12:30 a.m.). As with other restaurants mentioned here, reservations recommended. Address: Taunusanlage 12. Tel. (069) 740795.

### Mövenpick Restaurants

This luxurious restaurant owned by the Swiss restaurant and hotel group changes its menu with the seasons. There are also a daily and a gourmet menu. Half portions may also be ordered. Last Thursday in winter months, fresh lobster served. Fresh fish, domestic and imported draft beer and "open wines." Open 11 to 2:30 p.m. for lunch and 6 to 11 p.m. evenings. Address: Am Opernplatz 2. Opposite the Alte Oper. Four other Mövenpick restaurants at same location. Tel. (069) 26360.

### Rosenthal Studio Haus

For the last 25 years this shop has carried the complete Rosenthal Studio line, which reflects contemporary art and taste in porcelain. But it also sells other famous porcelain manufactures, such as Arabia from Finland and Costa Bodas from Sweden. The Rosenthal firm insists that any item sold in the Rosenthal Studio shops (there are only 32 in all Europe) must be approved by a special international jury. This shop also holds exhibitions and has featured art items (not only in porcelain) from Japan and Poland. An exhibition of wooden toys made by Nief in Switzerland will be held this autumn. Here, too, one can buy such handicraft articles as rugs and embroidery. Address: Fockenstrasse 10. Tel. 283726.

### W.J. Stamm

This small two-story shop carries an international selection of the best quality mens' wear: handmade men's suits from Brioni, Rome; Aquascutum from Britain; German-made leather clothing from Rupp & Taubert; Avon silk knitwear from Milan; cashmere from Scotland and silk suits from Van Laack and Diamond's Swiss. Orders are taken for custom-made suits from Cavalli and Sanson. For someplace to put all this, Stamm also sells leather luggage and cases. As for ties, all the famous brands are kept in stock. Address: Kaiserstrasse 23. Tel. 231104.

### Wempe

The Frankfurt shop is one of 31 outlets, including those in Paris and New York, of Germany's largest trading company for precision timepieces and jewelry. This century-old firm has an international reputation as a maker of ship's clocks and other maritime instruments, so naturally Wempe offers a wide selection of clocks, barometers, etc. with a nautical look. Address: An der Hauptwache 7. Tel. 291077. Opens at 9:30.

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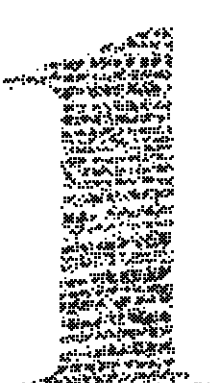
emanuel ungaro  
paris

valentino  
BOUTIQUE

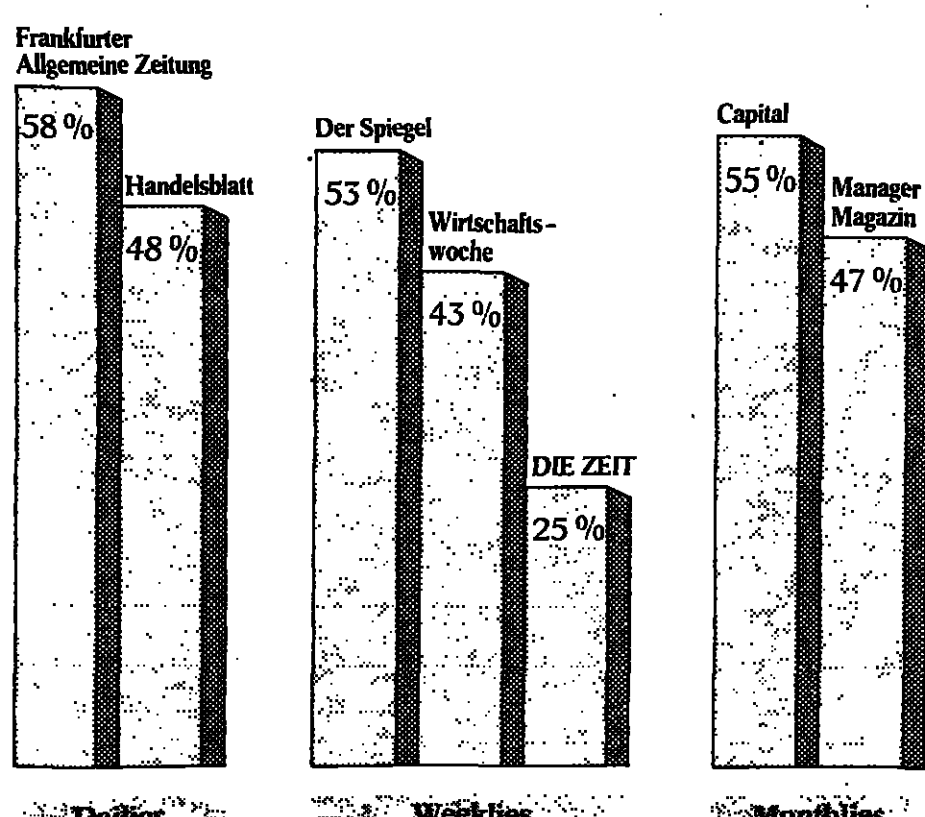
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Ingrid Suchland

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6000 Frankfurt am Main  
Telefon (069) 28 71 53

Wilhelmstrasse 59  
6200 Wiesbaden  
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## Banking on the City—and on Art

Today, the BIG—Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft—is one of Frankfurt's big banks, and its headquarters building forms part of the city's famous skyline.

But BIG, which grew out of the "social economy banks" founded by trade unions and consumer co-operatives after World War II, nearly did not make it to Frankfurt.

As the six regional Gemeinwirtschaft banks in Germany prepared to merge into one nationwide bank in the late 1970s, the largest member was the Düsseldorf one, with more than half the total assets of all six. The Düsseldorf Gemeinwirtschaftsbank knew where the headquarters of the new organization should be located. In its view, being the organization in

Frankfurt did not make sense because the Frankfurt Gemeinwirtschaftsbank was not a genuine bank but merely a financial administrator for the trade unions based in its city.

However, Willi Richter, then head of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), which is based in Düsseldorf, was convinced that Frankfurt was the right place, primarily because the Deutsche Bundesbank (German Central Bank) is located in Frankfurt. Richter anticipated, correctly, that Frankfurt would become Germany's financial and banking center.

Richter managed to swing the leaders of the individual trade unions in the DGB over to his view. In December 1978, the six



Dr. Ralf Krüger.

regional social economy banks merged into one BIG, based in Frankfurt.

One of the first problems was office space. The new headquarters was eventually located in two nearby buildings, in Neue Mainzer Strasse and Kaiserstrasse. No one could guess, of course, that a neighboring restaurant complex occupied what almost 20 years later, in 1977, would be the site of one of the city's new high-rise buildings, the BIG headquarters.

"It is not just an office build-

ing," said BIG board member Dr. Ralf Krüger. "It also does something for the people of Frankfurt." The basement and next two floors are lined with a variety of shops, from a butcher and a baker to a jewelry store and clothing boutiques. A cafe-restaurant in front of the building looks out on a wide green lawn and fountains. When the complex opened, some local enthusiasts called it "Frankfurt's Rockefeller Center."

The BIG building also provides parking space for evening performances at the theaters and opera house across the street. The basement is connected with a subway (U-Bahn) station.

"All this came at a time when the city of Frankfurt was looking for ways to make the downtown area more attractive, a place to go for shopping, restaurants and cultural activities," Dr. Krüger said.

The BIG retail bank on the second floor recently held an exhibition of drawings by the leading local graphic artist, Walter Heckmann. These same works appear in the bank's latest annual report.

"The BIG has played a vanguard role in using such graphics in its annual report," Dr. Krüger pointed out. Each year a different artist is chosen by the bank to produce works on the themes of the individual, society, the economy and banking. The BIG's New York branch has held an exhibition of a collection of the resulting artworks.

Other German banks are also active in art sponsorship and collection. But they could do more, in Dr. Krüger's view. "Banks in the United States and Italy do much more for the arts," he said.

\*\*\*

The BIG has entered a new field: "Money and Foresight." Together with the Volksfürsorge insurance company, of which it is a part owner, the bank provides joint customer service for the general public. The plan is to use existing facilities of each company in certain locations to provide local banking and insurance office services, one-stop shopping for savings deposits, loans, home-building plans and also life, auto and other forms of insurance. The first pilot-project facility started in June and four more are planned for this year.

## Cultural Offerings

Continued from page 11.

Schauspielhaus has major play productions; too. *Die Schmeichelei* and *Die Meisinger* are political cabarets; the Theater am Turm has experimental works; the Fritz Reimond Theater im Zoo and Die Komödie have little-theater productions. The Frankfurter Figurentheater is for puppet shows for young and old.

**Famous Zoo**

Though the Zoo dates back to 1858, it was made what it is today mainly by the noted naturalist Dr. Bernhard Goetzke, whose 1958 film "Savanna Shall Not Die" was the first German-made one to win an Oscar. The Zoo is noted for the natural habitats in which the animals live, for a bird house in which birds fly freely and for a "24-Hour House" where nocturnal animals are tickled by the lighting into being awake while the zoo is open.

The center of the Palmengarten is an indoor jungle: a large green-

house full of tropical plants with paths, a goldfish pool and a hill for surveying the premises. The Palmengarten has grown into a large botanical garden with lawns, a lake with boats, flower beds and greenhouses with constantly changing exhibits of orchids, cacti, roses and other plants. There are frequent outdoor band concerts.

The museums along the Museum Bank are open every day except Monday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Wednesday until 8 p.m. The Film Museum is open from 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., also closed Monday. The Postal Museum closes at 4 p.m. For a full schedule of times and events in Frankfurt, see the monthly brochure *Alte Welt*, available from the Frankfurt Tourist Office opposite Truck 23 at the main train station (open until 10 p.m., Sundays and holidays until 8 p.m.) and in the Hauptwache Passage (open during shopping hours).

## Realty Specialist

Like most members of the rapidly growing Blumenauer Group, Blumenauer Frankfurt concentrates on the local real-estate market.

Blumenauer's two principal functions are the brokering of sales and of rentals, and it deals mainly in commercial and industrial property and in multifamily dwellings.

The firm was founded by Hans-Joachim Blumenauer in Kassel in 1950, and has been operating in Frankfurt since 1957. It now also has offices in two Frankfurt suburbs and in Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Munich. It went international in 1981, with the establishment of a sister company in Los Angeles.



Recently refurbished, the Alte Oper shines anew.

**Antiques/Galleries**

Galerie Akin, Goethestr. 14 (3 D)  
Galerie Hans Hoepner, Bockenheimer Ldstr. 2-4 (3 C)  
**Boutiques**  
Boecker, Zeit 85-93 (3 F)  
Boutique Yvonne Hall, Bockenheimer Str. 35 (3 D)  
Pig Machine, Gr. Eschenh. Str. 5 (3 E)  
Fogal Strumpfaden, Goethestr. 4  
Fontanas, Stiller, 36 (3 E)  
Guy Laroche, Goethestr. 33 (3 D)  
Hendel-Samy, Kaiserstr. 62-64 (4 C)  
Jil Sander, Hoehstr. 43 (3 D)  
Laura Biagiotti, Goethestr. 14 (3 D)  
Riffel, Goethestr. 25 (3 D)  
Riffel, Kaldschneidersgasse 3 (3 D)  
Timo Herrenausstatter, Gr. Bockenheimer Str. 54 (3 D)

**Leather Goods**  
Enzo Mode in Leder, Gr. Bockenheimer Str. 24 (3 D)  
Elienne-Alger-Schop, Kaiserstr. 7 (4 D)  
Gold-Pfiff Lederwaren, Kaiserstr. 22 (4 D)  
Gundel Frankfurt, Kaiserstr. 13 (4 D)  
Koller-Klein, Rossmarkt 10 (3 E)  
Kudritzki Lederwaren, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 32 (3 D)  
Leder Roth, Goethestr. 32 (3 D)  
Leder Vater, Kaiserstr. 19 (4 D)  
Leder Vater, Kaldschneidersgasse 6 (3 D)  
Leschorn L., Kaiserstr. 3 (4 D)  
Louise Vuitton, Goethestr. 7 (3 D)  
Zorbach, Hauptwache 7-8 (3 E)  
Zorbach, Rossmarkt 15 (3 E)

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The hotel-restaurants and restaurants are listed by the type of regional/national food they offer (see numbers in parentheses):  
(1) North German Food (2) Rhineland Food (3) Hessian Food (4) Franconian Food (5) Swabian Food (6) Bavarian Food (7) Food from Berlin (8) Food from Baden (9) Austrian Food (10) Swiss Food (11) French Food (12) Italian Food (13) Spanish Food (14) Japanese Food (15) Turkish Food (16) International Food (17) Greek Food (18) Hungarian Food (19) Balkan Food (20) Steak-restaurant (21) Hamburger-Snack Bar (22) Chicken-Specialties (23) Fish-Restaurant (24) Nightclub (25) Various

Sights to see: 1 Römer 2 Dom 3 Paulskirche 4 Goethehaus + Goethemuseum 5 Städtische Bühnen 6 Hauptwache 7 Eschenheimer Turm 8 Alte Oper 9 Hauptbahnhof 10 Festhalle/Messegelände 11 Naturmuseum Senckenberg 12 Palmengarten 13 Zoologischer Garten 14 Henninger-Turm 15 Alt-Sachsenhausen 16 Museumsufer 17 Städtisches Kunstinstitut + städtische Galerie



## Frankfurt: Gateway to Germany

Continued from page 11.

Little shops have been set up and an extensive thermal bath with a Japanese garden has been created. Along with the new sites, the town has also paid attention to its historic buildings. The overall impression is now of a younger, brighter place, one that will not only attract spa guests and Sunday strollers but also the lucrative convention and meeting business.

Only seven kilometers (four miles) from Bad Homburg is the carefully restored and maintained Roman legionnaires' fort, the *Stalburg*. The protective wall and restored barracks were used by the Romans as part of a defense line against the Germanic tribes and other barbarians.

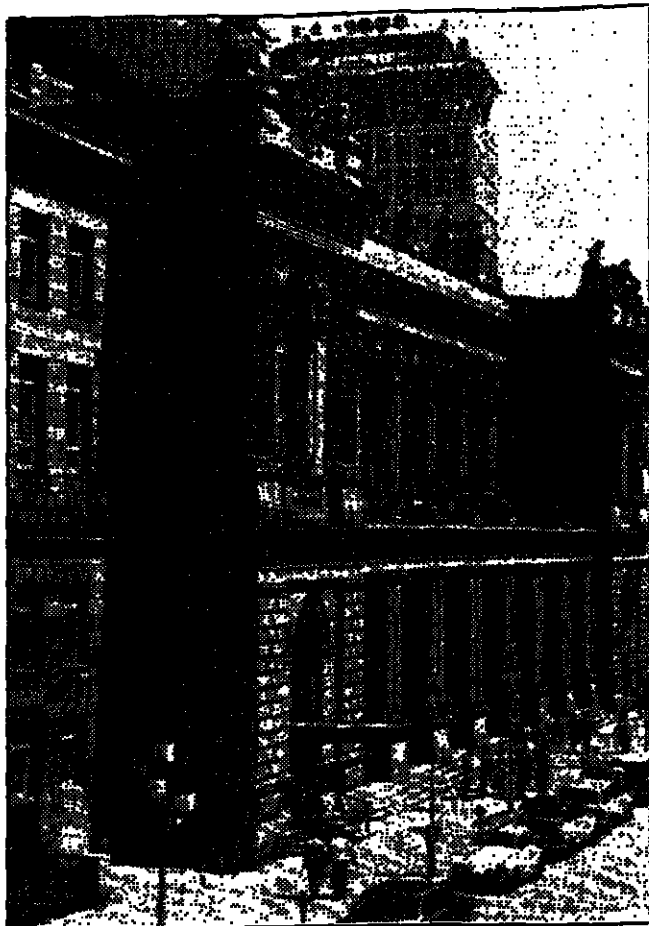
Excavations continue here and the findings can be viewed in the Stalburg's small museum. (Inquire beforehand about opening hours for the fort.) A nearby restaurant offers "Roman banquets" for groups of 20 and more.

Also in this area is the *Hessengarten* open-air museum. The park is a collection of traditional farmhouses and other buildings from this area (a windmill has just been added). Here, too, inquire beforehand about opening hours.

Bad Homburg lies on the southern edge of the *Taunus Mountains*. The highest peak is 24 kilometers (15 miles) northeast of the spa: *Grosser Feldberg*, at 880 meters (2,887 feet). This area is very popular with Sunday drivers and, in winter, with skiers. The southern edge of the Taunus area, where Bad Homburg and many smaller spas are located, enjoys some of the mildest weather in Germany.

**Wiesbaden:** This is one of Germany's best-known spas. Reachable in 30 to 40 minutes from Frankfurt by local train (*S-Bahn*), Wiesbaden provides the expected gambling casino as well as thermal baths.

The local *Rhein-Main-Halle* auditorium hosts more than 600 conventions and meetings a year. This town of 269,000 people is also the site of the International May Festival (music and theater, with performers and spectators from around the world) and an annual



The Stock Exchange: 400 years old.

horseback-riding and jumping tournament. Located in the Rheingau wine region, Wiesbaden not unexpectedly stages an annual wine festival with what is claimed to be the world's longest wine bar.

Chic shops, cafes and antique-sellers are part of the traditional spa town. But Wiesbaden is also slowly becoming modernized and expanding its office space.

**Mainz:** Across the Rhine River from Wiesbaden, this town of 192,000 people is also a state capital (of Rhineland-Palatinate). It is a major railroad and superhighway (*Autobahn*) junction and a landing place for Rhine and Main river cruise ships. The Main joins the Rhine nearby, and riverboat passengers may board in Frankfurt.

The cathedral leads the list of sights to see, which for many includes the printing museum named after a famous native son—Johann Gutenberg. Mainz provides one of the biggest and best carnival parades for the German

Mardi Gras. Mainz is easy to reach by local train service from Frankfurt (on the longer Wiesbaden route, via the Frankfurt airport).

The two Rhineland towns of Wiesbaden and Mainz are gateways to many famous little wine towns and villages. Most famous, and a mecca for many tourists, is *Rüdesheim* and its many small and very seldom quiet wine taverns. The town also has a privately-run museum for mechanical musical instruments, a wine museum and, ten minutes away via a scenic chairlift ride, the *Wach on the Rhine* monument (*Niederwald Memorial*), where the gruffly-covered statue of Germania stands guard over Father Rhine.

Other famous wine towns in the area include *Hochheim* (a stop on the *S-Bahn* train), whose wine *Beitain's Queen Victoria* called "hock"; *Elville* (for German champagne); *Kiedrich*; *Kloster Eberbach*, a former monastery that houses the state wine administration and holds wine tastings and

concerts; *Schloss Vollrath* and *Schloss Johannisberg*.

Although a new *Riesling Road* runs through this region, the famous *German Wine Road*, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, is located elsewhere. The 85-kilometer (50 mile) route goes through Germany's largest single wine-producing area. This is the *Palatinate*, which gives the wines their generic name (*Pfalz* in German). Towns along the *German Wine Road* are easily reached from Frankfurt via trains of the Federal Railway.

The mild climate of this region has encouraged wine production since the time it was an outpost of the Roman Empire. Here, too, is Germany's largest wine festival, called the *Sausage Market* (*Wurstmarkt*) in *Bad Dürkheim*, which is held on two long successive weekends each September.

Another landmark along the *German Wine Road* is in *Deidesheim*, the oldest tavern in the Palatinate, *Zur Kanne*, which dates from the 12th century. Appropriately located at *Wein Strasse*

31, *Zur Kanne* has its own vineyard. Its kitchen is known for its French cuisine.

Also on this route are the town of *Neustadt* and *Hambacher Castle*, where President Ronald Reagan met a delegation of young Germans on his visit to Germany earlier this year.

Those traveling for pleasure rather than speed may use the *German Wine Road* as a path to...

**Heidelberg:** Reached in a hour or less by train or car from Frankfurt (by those not delayed by any of the above), this traditional tourist destination does not need any further description. A visit to the castle, a stroll through the Old Town and a leisurely meal can all be accomplished in a one-day excursion from Frankfurt.

**Fairy Tale Road:** With this year and next marking anniversaries of the *Grimm Brothers*, the famous compilers of German fairy tales, Frankfurt can serve as a jumping-off place for the *Fairy Tale Road*, which starts in nearby *Hansau* and winds its way northward all the way to *Bremen*.

## Haute Couture Comes to Town

Gothestrasse has become one of the most elegant shopping streets in the heart of the city. A major contributing factor is the presence of *Annabel* of *Königsstein* at number 9.

The boutique reflects the charm and taste of owner *Ingrid Suchsland*. She has the exclusive rights in the state of Hesse for *Valentino* Boutique and *Ermano Ungaro* *Parade* women's haute-couture fashions.

*Annabel* is *Mrs. Suchsland's* middle name, and also the name of the first boutique she started as a hobby in the suburb of *Königsstein* in 1968. She attracted so many customers from Frankfurt that she opened her *Gothestrasse* store in 1973. *Vogue* magazine has called her the pioneer of haute couture in the city. Since then she has opened another branch in the nearby spa town of *Wiesbaden*.

## In a Festive Mood

Remembrance and integration of the past is the theme of the fifth *Frankfurt Festival*, which will continue in and around the city's new/old opera house, the *Alte Oper*, through Sept. 22.

The many events are being held mainly in the various halls of the opera house, which was reopened in 1981 after 27 years as a World War II ruin. Some events, however, will take place in other theaters. One, an interpretation of the delib-

erately irrational school of art known as *dadaism* (Sept. 20 and 21), will be held, appropriately enough, in the still-incomplete future subway station in front of the *Alte Oper*.

The festival includes the works of the noted young composer *Wolfgang Rihm*, whose successful chamber opera "*Jacob Lenz*" will be presented Sept. 14 and 15. The *Washington National Symphony Orchestra* will perform on Sept. 21 at the festival.

## Müller International Handles Real Estate

Müller International Property Agents is a large and growing international real-estate organization.

Of the seven buildings of 40 or more stories in downtown Frankfurt, Müller handles leasing in the four not occupied by the banks that own them. The company is the sole agent in three of the four buildings.

Last year, a low point for real estate in general, the Müller group managed to increase turnover from

65 million to 80 million Deutsche marks and raise the number of employees from 120 to 150.

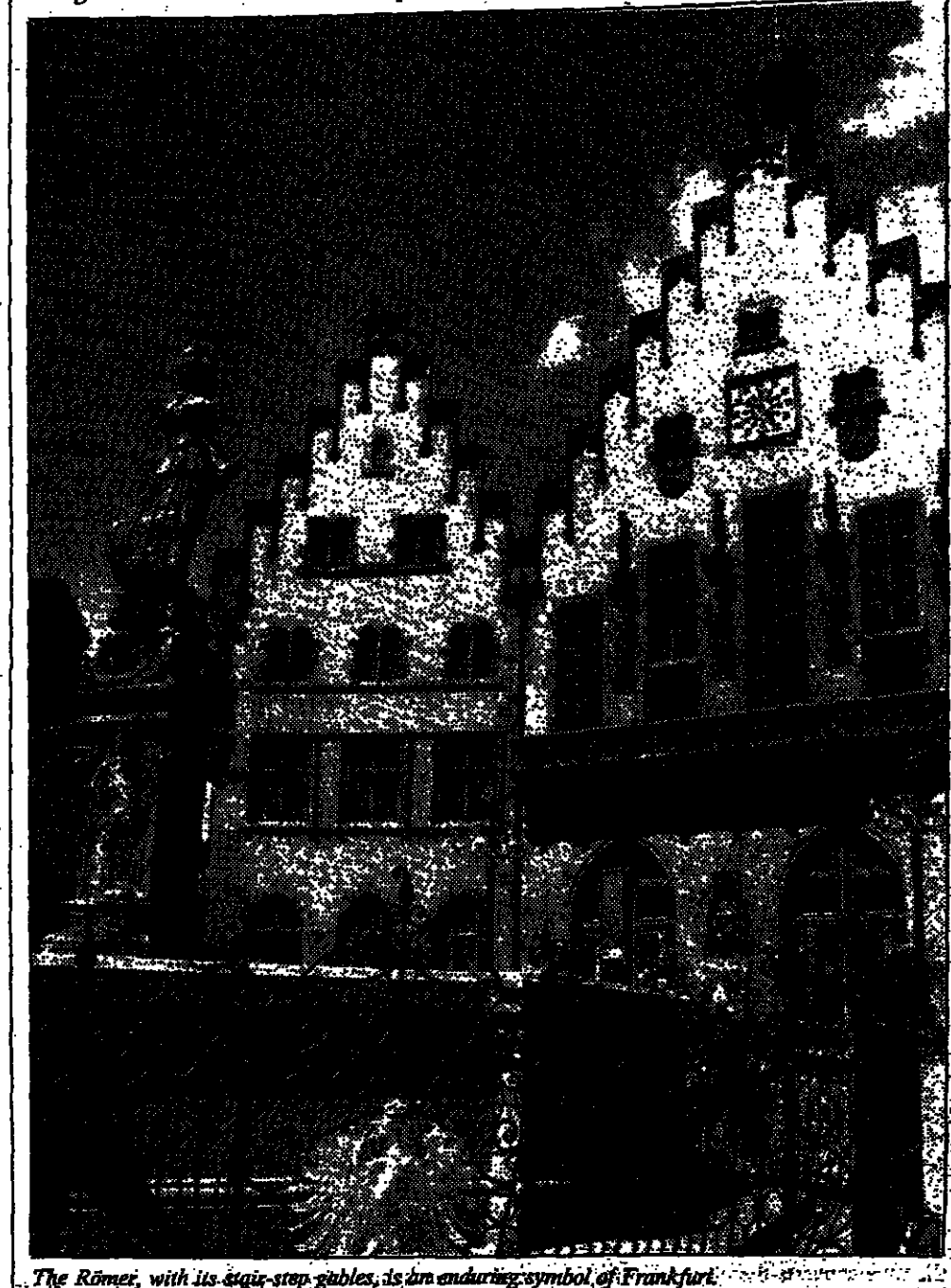
The company specializes in finding owner-operators or investors for office buildings, shops, shopping centers and industrial real estate. Its basic objective is to provide the full spectrum of international investment services, offering the advantages of worldwide relations and knowledge of the market. Its services are:

- purchase and sale of com-

mercial and industrial property.

- leasing of offices, shops, shopping centers and industrial properties,
- management of commercial and industrial property,
- assessments, viability studies and market analysis.

In addition to its German offices in Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart and Cologne, it has offices abroad in New York, London, Amsterdam and Vienna.



The Römer, with its steep gables, is an enduring symbol of Frankfurt.



## Your full-service banking partner in West Germany.

Throughout West Germany, BfG's clients enjoy personalized, in-depth financial advice, because good banking service must be custom-tailored to individual needs. That's why we've given our branch managers a high degree of autonomy - so that you'll get a fast on-the-spot decision whenever possible, even on important matters.

To further enhance the value of our services, we'll continue to invest in the latest, most advanced technology by installing a still more efficient generation of video display terminals, broadening our array of videotex banking options, introducing sophisticated cash management systems, utilizing personal com-

puters for selected services and, last but not least, expanding our network of electronic cash dispensers. Besides BfG's offices in all the larger German cities, we have branches, subsidiaries and affiliates at key financial centers around the globe - in Amsterdam, Basle, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg,

New York and São Paulo. In addition, we maintain correspondent relationships with more than 5,000 banks worldwide. So in Germany and abroad, BfG can deliver on-target advice and assistance at any time. We're going all out to give you a highly flexible, efficient and comprehensive range of banking services.

## BfG: Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

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Sept. 13, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Small Fluorescent Bulbs  
Gain Acceptance in U.S.

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

NEW YORK — The incandescent light bulb, invented by Thomas Edison in 1879, was such a good idea that it has since become a symbol of inspiration, beaming over heads at the moment of discovery. In the century since Mr. Edison's invention, however, the incandescent bulb has been overtaken in many offices and businesses by the more efficient fluorescent bulb.

But for use in household fixtures, consumers have found no acceptable alternative to the pear-shaped incandescent, whose virtues include low cost, small size and a pleasing light complementary to skin tones.

Recently, however, the nation's major lighting manufacturers — General Electric Co., Sylvania, which is a subsidiary of GTE Corp., and North American Philips Corp. — have begun to market compact fluorescent bulbs that experts say may eventually replace incandescent bulbs in many of the most frequently used household sockets.

**They last longer and are more efficient. The only drawback is the initial cost.**

These bulbs, which have gained wide acceptance in Europe, are an offshoot of the development of high-efficiency, rare-earth phosphors, which allow fluorescent bulbs to be made smaller as well as to emit a spectrum of light almost identical to the "warm" hue of the standard incandescent. Phosphors are chemical compounds that convert ultraviolet light to visible light. "The incandescent is not going to disappear," said Rudy Verderber, group leader for the lighting research program at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. But in time, it will be replaced by compact fluorescents in fixtures that are frequently left on for long periods, such as those outdoors and in hallways, he said. These bulbs "last longer and they are more efficient."

Compact fluorescents have an expected life span of 10,000 hours, 10 times that of an ordinary incandescent. Their only drawback, Mr. Verderber said, is that the initial cost is greater.

COMPOSED of two thin tubes bridged by a connecting tube at the top, compact fluorescents carry a retail price of about \$10, while an incandescent bulb can be bought in a supermarket for about 70 cents. To fit the compact fluorescent bulb, which are plugged into an ordinary socket, an adapter, costing an additional \$10, is required. The adapter, which does not need to be replaced with the bulb, regulates the voltage.

John Hoffman, fluorescent-product manager for North American Philips Lighting Corp., which spearheaded the introduction of compact fluorescent bulbs in this country more than three years ago, estimated that two million compact fluorescent bulbs are sold in the United States annually. Compared with the almost two billion ordinary incandescent bulbs sold last year, the number of compact fluorescents is very small, he said, but growing. "The response to the bulbs has been very good," he added.

Both incandescent and fluorescent light bulbs convert electrical energy into light, but they do so in entirely different ways. In an incandescent bulb, current heats a tungsten filament, which glows white hot, releasing some of its energy in the form of visible light.

In a fluorescent bulb, a stream of electrons flows between electrodes sealed in both ends of a tube containing inert gases and mercury. The current vaporizes the mercury, which produces an arc stream that gives off ultraviolet light. A coating of phosphors in the tube converts the ultraviolet light to visible, white light. This method of producing light is more efficient than that of filament bulbs; a four-foot fluorescent, for example, uses half the energy and emits almost twice the light as a 100-watt incandescent.

Developing a fluorescent bulb at once small enough and bright enough for household use was made possible by the discovery in the late 1970s of rare-earth phosphors, according to Alvin Hart, manager of application engineering at GE's lighting business group. Unlike ordinary phosphors, which break down when brought too close to the arc stream, rare-earth phosphors, which

Plastics Venture Discussed

ICI, Enichem Seek Economies

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC and Italy's state-owned Enichem SpA announced Thursday that they are discussing formation of a joint venture to cut costs in making plastics.

The venture would mark a major advance in efforts to reduce overcapacity and losses in the European plastics and petrochemicals industry, analysts said.

The ICI-Enichem talks focus on polyvinyl chloride and vinyl chloride. Polyvinyl chloride, or PVC, is used in pipes, upholstery, car seats, packaging, floor coverings, window frames and many other items. Vinyl chloride is a raw material for PVC.

"The aim would be to make maximum use of the companies' most efficient assets and to pool their technical and commercial expertise," the two chemical concerns said.

An ICI spokesman said the two did not expect to reach an agreement before early 1986. He said it was too early to say which plants and how many workers would be affected.

ICI makes PVC in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland. Enichem produces the material only in Italy.

Howard Coates, chief chemical analyst at the London stockbrokerage of de Zoete & Bevan, said he understood that the cooperation would involve joint marketing and distribution, but not joint manufacturing.

"ICI is making a very bold move," he said.

A combination of the two companies' PVC business would create by far the largest producer in Western Europe, with a market share of about 25 percent. They would have a commanding market position, said David Ingles, an analyst at W. Greenwell & Co.

At present, Solvay & Cie. of Belgium produces the material only in Italy.

Canada Pumps Money Into Its Sands

Development Of Oil-Bearing Deposits Pushed

By Douglas Martin

CALGARY, Alberta — Unlike the United States, where Congress is talking about cutting off funds for synthetic fuels development, Canada is pressing cautiously ahead with a number of efforts to develop its substantial oil-sands resources, potentially one of the largest synthetic-fuel endeavors anywhere.

"It is our ace in the hole," said John Zaozimy, energy minister of Alberta, the province that has most of Canada's 1 trillion barrels of oil in known oil-sands reserves. Some of the oil from those reserves is sold as is, but most of that extracted now is synthesized into a lighter, more conventional crude.

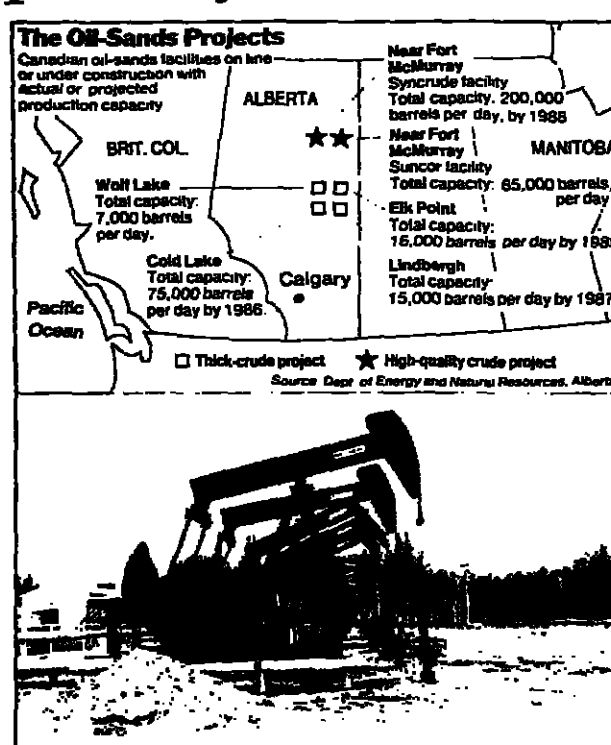
Mr. Zaozimy and industry officials say that even with today's soaring oil prices, many oil-sands developments, with their low cost and enormous resources, make economic sense — much more than coal gasification and oil-shale development make in the United States. With considerable help still available from the Canadian federal government and at provincial level, they make even more sense.

Nonetheless, companies developing oil sands — where extraction is more difficult because of the consistency of the oil — are reacting to the lower price of oil by building projects in phases. A finished portion of an operation can then at least start producing crude.

Also, the final stage of "upgrading" extremely heavy oil into lighter crude is being postponed by most companies, partly because of a good market now among refineries in the northern United States for heavy crude.

"Has the developing and increasing uncertainty in the oil industry worldwide had any effect on the oil sands here?" asked Ralph Hedin, an energy consultant in Calgary. "Unless people are absolutely nuts, the answer is yes."

But Mr. Zaozimy said talks had been held among representa-



An oil-sands recovery project at Cold Lake, Alberta.

tives of his own government. Ottawa and the oil companies to push cautiously ahead on even bigger projects. In coming months, he promised "to step up the intensity of those discussions."

In particular, the energy minister is pushing for a major new operation to mine oil sands and then upgrade the product to high-quality synthetic crude. Petro-Canada, the national oil company, already has held preliminary discussions with possible partners and has hired Bechtel Group to perform an engineering study for a \$3-billion plant to produce 72,000 barrels a day of synthetic oil.

The two existing mining operations, Suncor, which is 75 percent owned by Sun Co. of Radnor, Pennsylvania, and Syncrude, owned by a consortium of eight Canadian and U.S. companies, already are engaged in expansion programs.

But Mr. Zaozimy says he is discussing an expansion of Syncrude's operation beyond the consortium's 20,000-barrel-a-day addition to its 109,000-barrel-a-day plant in northern Alberta. He would like to bring capacity up to 200,000 barrels a day.

Fiat Auto's Head Forecasts Pact With Ford in '85

FRANKFURT — The head of Fiat Auto SpA, the Italian automaker, said Thursday that he expects talks with Ford Motor Co.'s European subsidiary to produce a definite agreement on cooperation between the two companies.

"There is going to be a definite agreement on some kind of deal between Fiat and Ford of Europe," Umberto Agnelli, chairman of Fiat Auto, the Fiat group's motor subsidiary, told reporters at an international motor show here. He did not elaborate.

"Discussions have identified a common objective but now it's up to the mother companies to go beyond that," he said, adding that a statement would be issued by the end of the year.

The companies previously had said it was too early to tell whether anything would result from top-level talks that have involved the U.S.-based Ford parent.

In the past, company officials had said that they were discussing everything from limited cooperation to a full merger in Europe. Such a merger would create a giant with around 25 percent of the European vehicle market.

Industry sources said the cooperation could go as far as joint development of a new car but would not involve a full merger.

With design, manufacture and introduction of a new car series costing up to \$1 billion, Ford and Fiat are aware that cooperation on a single model would make sense, the sources said.

One source said Fiat and Ford could, for example, develop a car combining characteristics of a Ford Capri with those of Lancia or Ferrari models produced within the Fiat group.

Or they could cooperate at lower levels, stopping short of the development of a complete car, the source said.

The first stage of the talks was completed last spring, and the announcement of an agreement could come as early as November, Fiat sources said. The negotiators had

agreed that some kind of streamlining of car output would make sense, the Fiat sources said.

In his comments, Mr. Agnelli warned Thursday that European automakers would find it hard to survive without cooperation agreements and urged governments and the European Community to encourage linkups by loosening antitrust laws.

"The future of the auto industry lies with major inter-company agreements to permit rationalized design, production, design, marketing and spare parts," he said.

Mr. Agnelli, whose brother Giovanni heads the entire group, Fiat SpA, criticized the community's executive commission for seeming at times to be a "neutral observer" of Europe's production overcapacity of 2.5 million vehicles.

He expressed concern over what he called delay and half-heartedness in implementing community innovation programs of relevance to the car industry.

Mr. Agnelli appealed to governments to stop granting subsidies that distorted competition, and he urged a revision of the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in order to maintain trade and thwart protectionism.

Also speaking in Frankfurt, Robert Lutz, president of Ford of Europe Inc., warned Thursday that EC governments who tempt Japanese automakers to manufacture in their countries could find that their countries lose two or three jobs in the auto industry for every one created.

Speaking on the first day of the Frankfurt International Motor Show, he told a conference that "Japanese manufacturers are encouraged to set up assembly plants often on more favorable terms than to existing manufacturers."

"One national government is pushing its national champion into the arms of a Japanese manufacturer," he said, in what industry sources said were comments aimed mainly at Britain.

Britain has offered extensive incentives to Honda Motor Co.

Study Ties EC Subsidies To German Steel Layoffs

DUSSELDORF — West German steelmakers will be forced to slash production and lay off thousands of workers if competitors in the European Community are granted more aid, a leading research group said Thursday.

The West German steel industry, the most efficient and innovative in Europe, would be threatened by any extension of EC subsidies beyond the December deadline set for their expiration, the IFO economic research institute said.

"The government must realize that the steel industry, after years of losses, no longer has reserves to hold out in the long run if competition is distorted anew," said the West German Iron and Steel Federation, which commissioned the report.

The EC is considering a proposal by its Executive Commission that would extend the subsidies to encourage further reduction in EC steel output through plant closures. The commission also intended to eliminate operating and investment subsidies, which could affect prices, by the agreed-on deadline.

According to commission figures, steel output in the Community needs to be reduced by almost 25 million tons to balance supply with demand.

The IFO institute said in its report that the West German industry would have to shed 37 percent of its output and 32,000 employees if the government, which opposes subsidies, did not match grants

made by other countries and that about 36,000 jobs in related industries such as coal and transport would also be lost.

West German producers are mainly privately owned and make profits, in contrast to many other troubled European companies.

They have consistently received less aid than other European producers but still managed to remain in the forefront of new methods of making steel and steel products, IFO said.

The report said West German steelmakers had received only a tenth of EC-approved subsidies between 1975 and 1985 although they produced around one third of the steel in the 10-nation bloc last year. Less aid means that West German steelmakers had been unable to invest as much as their European rivals, eroding the pre-eminence of West German companies in many fields, such as steel bars, steel sheets and wires.

"This report concludes that West Germany's original and existing competitive advantage is getting smaller, chiefly because of subsidization pressure from EC competitors," it added.

The Iron and Steel Federation has protested the EC's approval in July of an additional \$3.5 billion this year in aid, mostly for non-German steel firms.

It also opposes EC plans to allow limited subsidies over the next three years for financing plant closures after the original emergency aid program expires at the end of 1985.

Canada Sees Progress in Sale Of Canadair, De Havilland

OTTAWA — The head of the government-owned Canada Development Investment Corp. said Thursday that the company is making progress in attempts to sell off two aircraft manufacturers to the private sector.

Paul Marshall, the company's president, said the holding company "is much closer" now than it was a few weeks ago in negotiations to sell Canadair Ltd. and De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd.

Justus Dornier, who with his family sold a controlling interest in Dornier GmbH, the West German aerospace group, to Daimler-Benz AG earlier this year, announced Thursday that he was negotiating to buy both Canadian companies. But Mr. Marshall said those talks were at a "very preliminary stage at this point."

Mr. Marshall said three or four groups were interested in each company and confirmed that Boeing Co. was interested in ac-

quiring De Havilland, a maker of a line of bush planes and the Dash-7 series of small commuter aircraft.

He said there was no deadline for the negotiations.

Possible purchase prices have not been disclosed, but De Havilland was purchased by the Canadian government in 1974 for 40 million Canadian dollars (\$29 million) from Britain's Hawker Siddeley Co.

Industry sources said the U.K.-government-owned British Aerospace PLC and McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States were also interested in the aircraft companies.

Canadair, which makes the Challenger executive jet, was financially restructured last year by the government and reported a profit of 6 million dollars in 1984, compared with a loss the previous year of 184.5 million dollars.

De Havilland posted an operating profit of 11.4 million dollars last year, versus a loss of 39.4 million dollars in 1983.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 12
Amsterdam	3.225
Brussels	36.875
Frankfurt	2.261
London	1.175
Nation	1.775
New York	1.000
Paris	6.563
Tokyo	243.0
Zurich	2.037
1 ECU	0.749
1 SDR	1.804

Chassis in London and Zurich, Bishops in other European centers, New York rates at 4 P.M.

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 100 (f) Units of 100 (g) Units of 100 (h) Units of 100 (i) Units of 100 (j) Units of 100 (k) Units of 100 (l) Units of 100 (m) Units of 100 (n) Units of 100 (o) Units of 100 (p) Units of 100 (q) Units of 100 (r) Units of 100 (s) Units of 100 (t) Units of 100 (u) Units of 100 (v) Units of 100 (w) Units of 100 (x) Units of 100 (y) Units of 100 (z) Units of 100 (aa) Units of 100 (ab) Units of 100 (ac) Units of 100 (ad) Units of 100 (ae) Units of 100 (af) Units of 100 (ag) Units of 100 (ah) Units of 100 (ai) Units of 100 (aj) Units of 100 (ak) Units of 100 (al) Units of 100 (am) Units of 100 (an) Units of 100 (ao) Units of 100 (ap) Units of 100 (aq) Units of 100 (ar) Units of 100 (as) Units of 100 (at) Units of 100 (au) Units of 100 (av) Units of 100 (aw) Units of 100 (ax) Units of 100 (ay) Units of 100 (az) Units of 100 (ba) Units of 100 (bb) Units of 100 (bc) Units 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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Rockwell	244.00	243.00	243.00	+1.00	
Wells	219.00	218.00	218.00	+1.00	
Wendover	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Wendover	188.00	187.00	187.00	+1.00	
Wendover	184.00	183.00	183.00	+1.00	
Wendover	180.00	179.00	179.00	+1.00	
Wendover	176.00	175.00	175.00	+1.00	
Wendover	172.00	171.00	171.00	+1.00	
Wendover	168.00	167.00	167.00	+1.00	
Wendover	164.00	163.00	163.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1374.00	1372.00	1372.00	-7.00	
Indus	684.00	682.00	682.00	-4.00	
Trans	154.00	153.00	153.00	-1.00	
Comp	542.00	541.00	541.00	-2.00	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1374.00	1372.00	-7.00		
Industries	684.00	682.00	-4.00		
Transp.	154.00	153.00	-1.00		
Utilities	164.00	163.00	-1.00		

Thursday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 187,076,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 108,390,000  
Prev. consolidated close 117,710,368

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Vol.	Chg.	
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Change	
1,728,000	1,728,000	1,728,000	1,728,000	1,728,000	

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week	Year		
Composite	285.00	285.00	285.00	285.00	
Industries	142.50	142.50	142.50	142.50	
Transp.	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BATN	285.00	285.00	285.00	285.00	
Wendover	188.00	187.00	187.00	+1.00	
Wendover	184.00	183.00	183.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chg.				
Bonds	74.1	-0.17			
Utilities	74.5	-0.17			
Industries	82.5	-0.17			

## Stocks Fall to a 2 1/2-Month Low

**NEW YORK** — Stocks skidded to a broad low for the third consecutive session Thursday, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average to a 2 1/2-month low.

Interest rate-sensitive financial issues came under notable pressure. Airline, retail, auto and telephone stocks also retreated.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials fell 7.05 to 1,372.39, its lowest level since June 20, when it stood at 1,299.73. The average is off 23.30 points so far this week.

Losers swamped gainers by nearly 3-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange, whose composite index lost 0.86 to 106.36. NYSE-listed issues hitting new 52-week lows outpaced those reaching new highs by 40-to-19.

Big Board volume totaled 107,076 million shares, against 100.38 million in the previous session.

Futures-related "sell programs" by brokerage firms, a key contributor to Wednesday's steep loss, initially abated Thursday but reappeared in late trading, traders said.

Recently, the prices of certain stock-index futures contracts have been selling at a discount to the indexes themselves. So the firms have been buying the futures and selling the indexes' underlying stocks to take advantage of the price spread.

Regardless, "the market's inability to rally when there are no programs is just as revealing as the selling generated by the programs," Newton D. Zinder, senior vice president of E.F. Hutton & Co., wrote in his daily market report.

Ralph Bloch, vice president of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc. in Chicago,

## M-1 Rises \$1.4 Billion

**NEW YORK** — The nation's basic money-supply measurement, M-1, rose \$1.4 billion in late August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday. The rise was above most analysts' expectations.

The Fed said that M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$609.8 billion in the week ended Sept. 2 from \$608.4 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks.

also stressed that the programs are reacting to established market sentiment.

"They tend to occur in the direction that the market is already moving," Mr. Bloch said. "The indicators these firms use are predicated on market strength or weakness."

The market's underlying weakness reflects stepped-up selling by money managers and individual investors who are concerned about the outlook for the economy and corporate earnings, traders said.

Wall Street is hoping to get a clearer picture of the economy on Friday, when the government issues August data on retail sales, industrial production and wholesale prices.

But even if the reports are relatively positive, there is uncertainty as to whether they can ignite a rebound in stocks or merely provide a brief respite from the market's downward trend, mainly because of fears that a stronger economy might send interest rates higher, analysts said.

NYSE High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
100	100.00	100.00	100	1.00	10.00
101	101.00	101.00	101	1.01	10.10
102	102.00	102.00	102	1.02	10.20
103	103.00	103.00	103	1.03	10.30
104	104.00	104.00	104	1.04	10.40
105	105.00	105.00	105	1.05	10.50
106	106.00	106.00	106	1.06	10.60
107	107.00	107.00	107	1.07	10.70
108	108.00	108.00	108	1.08	10.80
109	109.00	109.00	109	1.09	10.90
110	110.00	110.00	110	1.10	11.00
111	111.00	111.00	111	1.11	11.10
112	112.00	112.00	112	1.12	11.20
113	113.00	113.00	113	1.13	11.30
114	114.00	114.00	114	1.14	11.40
115	115.00	115.00	115	1.15	11.50
116	116.00	116.00	116	1.16	11.60
117	117.00	117.00	117	1.17	11.70
118	118.00	118.00	118	1.18	11.80
119	119.00	119.00	119	1.19	11.90
120	120.00	120.00	120	1.20	12.00
121	121.00	121.00	121	1.21	12.10
122	122.00	122.00	122	1.22	12.20
123	123.00	123.00	123	1.23	12.30
124	124.00	124.00	124	1.24	12.40
125	125.00	125.00	125	1.25	12.50
126	126.00	126.00	126	1.26	12.60
127	127.00	127.00	127	1.27	12.70
128	128.00	128.00	128	1.28	12.80
129	129.00	129.00	129	1.29	12.90
130	130.00	130.00	130	1.30	13.00
131	131.00	131.00	131	1.31	13.10
132	132.00	132.00	132	1.32	13.20
133	133.00	133.00	133	1.33	13.30
134	134.00	134.00	134	1.34	13.40
135	135.00	135.00	135	1.35	13.50
136	136.00	136.00	136	1.36	13.60
137	137.00	137.00	137	1.37	13.70
138	138.00	138.00	138	1.38	13.80
139	139.00	139.00	139	1.39	13.90
140	140.00	140.00	140	1.40	14.00
141	141.00	141.00	141	1.41	14.10
142	142.00	142.00	142	1.42	14.20
143	143.00	143.00	143	1.43	14.30
144	144.00	144.00	144	1.44	14.40
145	145.00	145.00	145	1.45	14.50
146	146.00	146.00	146	1.46	14.60
147	147.00	147.00	147	1.47	14.70
148	148.00	148.00	148	1.48	14.80
149	149.00	149.00	149	1.49	14.90
150	150.00	150.00	150	1.50	15.00
151	151.00	151.00	151	1.51	15.10
152	152.00	152.00	152	1.52	15.20
153	153.00	153.00	153	1.53	15.30
154	154.00	154.00	154	1.54	15.40
155	155.00	155.00	155	1.55	15.50
156	156.00	156.00	156	1.56	15.60
157	157.00	157.00	157	1.57	15.70
158	158.00	158.00	158	1.58	15.80
159	159.00	159.00	159	1.59	15.90
160	160.00	160.00	160	1.60	16.00
161	161.00	161.00	161	1.61	16.10
162	162.00	162.00	162	1.62	16.20
163	163.00	163.00	163	1.63	16.30
164	164.00	164.00	164	1.64	16.40
165	165.00	165.00	165	1.65	16.50
166	166.00	166.00	166	1.66	16.60
167	167.00	167.00	167	1.67	16.70
168	168.00	168.00	168	1.68	16.80
169	169.00	169.00	169	1.69	16.90
170	170.00	170.00	170	1.70	17.00
171	171.00	171.00	171	1.71	17.10
172	172.00	172.00	172	1.72	17.20
173	173.00	173.00	173	1.73	17.30
174	174.00	174.00	174	1.74	17.40
175	175.00	175.00	175	1.75	17.50
176	176.00	176.00	176	1.76	17.60
177	177.00	177.00	177	1.77	17.70
178	178.00	178.00	178	1.78	17.80
179	179.00	179.00	179	1.79	17.90
180	180.00	180.00	180	1.80	18.00
181	181.00	181.00	181	1.81	18.10
182	182.00	182.00	182	1.82	18.20
183	183.00	183.00	183	1.83	18.30
184	184.00	184.00	184	1.84	18.40
185	185.00	185.00	185	1.85	18.50
186	186.00	186.00	186	1.86	18.60
187	187.00	187.00	187	1.87	18.70
188	188.00	188.00	188	1.88	18.80
189	189.00	189.00	189	1.89	18.90
190	190.00	190.00	190	1.90	19.00
191	191.00	191.00	191	1.91	19.10
192	192.00	192.00	192	1.92	19.20
193	193.00	193.00	193	1.93	19.30
194	194.00	194.00	194	1.94	19.40
195	195.00	195.00	195	1.95	19.50
196	196.00	196.00	196	1.96	19.60
197	197.00	197.00	197	1.97	19.70
198	198.00	198.00	198	1.98	19.80
199	199.00	199.00	199	1.99	19.90
200	200.00	200.00	200	2.00	20.00
201	201.00	201.00	201	2.01	20.10
202	202.00	202.00	202	2.02	20.20
203	203.00	203.00	203	2.03	20.30
204	204.00	204.00	204	2.04	20.40
205	205.00	205.00	205	2.05	20.50
206	206.00	206.00	206	2.06	20.60
207	207.00	207.00	207	2.07	20.70
208	208.00	208.00	208	2.08	20.80
209	209.00	209.00	209	2.09	20.90
210	210.00	210.00	210	2.10	21.00
211	211.00	211.00	211	2.11	21.10
212	212.00	212.00	212	2.12	21.20
213	213.00	213.00	213	2.13	21.30
214	214.00	214.00	214	2.14	21.40
215	215.00	215.00	215	2.15	21.50
216	216.00	216.00	216	2.16	21.60
217	217.00	217.00	217	2.17	21.70
218	218.00	218.00	218	2.18	21.80
219	219.00	219.00	219	2.19	21.90
220	220.00	220.00	220	2.20	22.00
221	221.00	221.00	221	2.21	22.10
222	222.00	222.00	222	2.22	22.20
223	223.00	223.00	223	2.23	22.30
224	224.00	224.00	224	2.24	22.40
225	225.00	225.00	225	2.25	22.50
226	226.00	226.00	226	2.26	22.60
227	227.00	227.00	227	2.27	22.70
228	228.00	228.00	228	2.28	22.80
229	229.00	229.00	229	2.29	22.90
230	230.00	230.00	230	2.30	23.00
231	231.00	231.00	231	2.31	23.10
232	232.00	232.00	232	2.32	23.20
233	233.00	233.00	233	2.33	23.30
234	234.00	234.00	234	2.34	23.40
235	235.00	235.00	235	2.35	23.50
236	236.00	236.00	236	2.36	23.60
237	237.00	237.00	237	2.37	23.70
238	238.00	238.00	238	2.38	23.80
239	239.00	239.00	239	2.39	23.90
240	240.00	240.00	240	2.40	24.00
241	241.00	241.00	241	2.41	24.10
242	242.00	242.00	242	2.42	24.20
243	243.00	243.00	243	2.43	24.30
244	244.00	244.00	244	2.44	24.40
245	245.00	245.00	245	2.45	24.50
246	246.00	246.00	246	2.46	24.60
247	247.00	247.00	247	2.47	24.70
248	248.00	248.00	248	2.48	24.80
249	249.00	249.00	249	2.49	24.90
250	250.00	250.00	250	2.50	25.00
251	251.00	251.00	251	2.51	25.10
252	252.00	252.00	252	2.52	25.20
253	253.00	253.00	253	2.53	25.30
254	254.00	254.00	254	2.54	25.40
255	255.00	255.00	255	2.55	25.50
256	256.00	256.00	256	2.56	25.60
257	257.00	257.00	257	2.57	25.70
258	258.00	258.00	258	2.58	25.80
259	259.00	259.00	259	2.59	25.90
260	260.00	260.00	260	2.60	26.00
261	261.00	261.00	261	2.61	26.10
262	262.00	262.00	262	2.62	26.20
263	263.00	263.00	263	2.63	26.30
264	264.00	264.00	264	2.64	26.40
265	265.00	265.00	265	2.65	26.50
266	266.00	266.00	266	2.66	26.60
267	267.00	267.00	267	2.67	26.70
268	268.00	268.00	268	2.68	26.80
269	269.00	269.00	269	2.69	26.90
270	270.00	270.00	270	2.70	27.00
271	271.00	271.00	271	2.71	27.10
272	272.00	272.00	272	2.72	27.20
273	273.00	273.00	273	2.73	27.30
274	274.00	274.00	274	2.74	27.40
275	275.00	275.00	275	2.75	27.50
276	276.00	276.00	276	2.76	27.60
277	277.00	277.00	277	2.77	27.70
278	278.00	278.00	278	2.78	27.80
279	279.00	279.00	279	2.79	27.90
280	280.00	280.00	280	2.80	28.00
281	281.00	281.00	281	2.81	28.10
282	282.00	282.00	282	2.82	28.20
283	283.00	283.00	283	2.83	28.30
284	284.00	284.00	284	2.84	28.40
285	285.00	285.00	285	2.85	28.50
286	286.00	286.00	286	2.86	28.60
287	287.00	287.00	287	2.87	28.70
288	288.00	288.00	288	2.88	28.80
289	289.00	289.00	289	2.89	28.90
290	290.00	290.00	290	2.90	29.00
291	291.00	291.00	291	2.91	29.10
292	292.00	292.00	292	2.92	29.20
293	293.00	293.00	293	2.93	29.30
294	294.00	294.00	294	2.94	29.40
295	295.00	295.00	295	2.95	29.50
296	296.00	296.00	296	2.96	29.60
297	297.00	297.00	297	2.97	29.70
298	298.00	298.00	298	2.98	29.80
299	299.00	299.00	299	2.99	29.90
300	300.00	300.00	300	3.00	30.00
301	301.00	301.00	301	3.01	30.



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## U.K.'s Prudential Shows Profit Rise

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Prudential Corp., Britain's largest insurer, surprised the stock market Thursday by reporting a 29-percent increase in pretax profit for the first half rather than an expected decline.

But Sedgwick Group PLC, the country's largest independent insurance broker, disappointed the market with a 21-percent increase in first-half pretax profit.

Prudential, unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name, said pretax profit grew to £46.4 million (£61 million) from £35.9 million. A lower tax charge helped increase pretax profit 76 percent, to £30.5 million, or 10.2 pence a share, from £17.3 million, or 5.8 pence a share.

The company raised its interim dividend to 9 pence a share from 7.5 pence.

On the London Stock Exchange, prudential shares shot to 697 pence, up 33 pence from Wednesday.

Prudential reported higher profits from life insurance, pensions and investment income. In general insurance — which includes such items as motor, property and household insurance as well as Prudential's Mercantile & General insurance unit — losses narrowed.

General insurance losses were particularly large in Canada, where severe weather increased claims on motor and property policies. Prudential also reported poor general insurance results in France and the Netherlands, more than offsetting a slight improvement in the Belgian subsidiary, L'Escaut.

The company said the operating loss at its M&G reinsurance unit had been about halved, to £8.5 million.

## Alfa Romeo Says Plant Will Close In South Africa

The Associated Press  
JOHANNESBURG — Alfa Romeo said Wednesday that it would shut down its South African subsidiary, citing mounting losses and the dropping value of the South African rand.

The managing director, Gianni Martelli, said the parent company's decision to close Alfa Romeo's manufacturing plant in South Africa after more than two decades was not based on politics.

He emphasized that the move was based purely on financial considerations.

Mr. Martelli said the Alfa Romeo plant at Brits, north of Johannesburg, will be shut gradually, and he gave no timetable. The plant employs a work force of 500.

"The recent dramatic deterioration of the rand exchange rate and the persistently poor market conditions have destroyed the possibility of a recovery in the short term," he said.

"It has been decided to halt further investments in the South African company and to suspend the production and sales operation activities," he added.

## Plan to Cut Losses Proposed To EPIC's Creditors, Insurers

By Bruce Keppel  
Los Angeles Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — Insurers and lenders facing huge potential losses stemming from the financial problems of a Virginia real estate investment company were to meet Thursday in Chicago to study a rescue plan proposed by Tior Mortgage Insurance Co., which stands to lose the most as much as \$166 million.

The plan to be presented by Tior, the privately held, Los Angeles-based parent of Tior Mortgage Insurance Co., aims to cut the group's losses significantly, according to Winston V. Morrow, the president and chief executive.

He said Wednesday that the plan would give insurers up to six years to resolve the problem, offering mortgage holders an alternative to writing off their entire investment.

Tior's potential loss stems from defaults in payments on \$1 billion in mortgages and mortgage-backed securities that it insured for Equity Programs Investment Corp., a real estate syndication concern that has filed for protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws on behalf of its 34 limited partnerships.

State regulators have taken control of EPIC and its parent, Community Savings & Loan Association of Bethesda, Maryland.

Tior Mortgage ceased writing new mortgage insurance policies Wednesday, but the company has not yet announced layoffs among its 350 employees.

Last week, Tior split its profitable title insurance operation into a separate subsidiary to protect it from any financial fallout at the mortgage insurance unit. At the same time, the Federal National Mortgage Association stopped buying Tior-insured mortgages.

Tior Mortgage's chairman and chief executive, Raymond R. Rodden, has resigned; his place was taken by William J. Fitzpatrick, executive vice president, secretary and counsel of the parent company. Mr. Morrow said that "a handful" of other executives subsequently resigned.

Mr. Morrow said he did not know whether Maryland and Virginia officials would attend Thursday's meetings in Chicago. Other major insurers, including Chicago-based Republic Mortgage Insurance Co. and Milwaukee-based MGIC, are to review Tior's bailout proposal Thursday, and major lenders are to convene Friday.

Republic, a subsidiary of Old Republic International, estimates its potential loss at \$100 million; MGIC, a unit of Northwestern Mutual Life, stands to lose as much as \$65 million. A major lender to

## Burmah Oil Posts 33.8% Profit Rise

Reuters  
LONDON — Burmah Oil PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first half rose 33.8 percent, to £37.2 million (£48.4 million) from £27.8 million. Revenue fell to £787.4 million from £809.2 million in the first half of 1984.

The company said its main activities should benefit from satisfactory trading and economic conditions and improve on 1984's performance.

Progress has been made toward concentrating on the core interests of oil, Central lubricants, specialty chemicals and liquid natural gas transportation, it said. The company's restructuring program had continued with further cuts in tanker fleets.

## Jaguar Reports 54.4% Rise in First-Half Profit

Reuters  
LONDON — Jaguar PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first half of 1985 rose to £63 million (£82 million), a 54.4-percent increase from £40.8 million in the first half of the previous year.

Revenue rose 32.7 percent, to £400.9 million from £302.2 million in the first half of 1984.

The company said it expected satisfactory 1985 second-half results despite adverse currency movements. Demand for Jaguar models exceeds supply and shipments to dealers are expected to be in line with planned production of 30,000 cars for the year as a whole, it said.

Demand remains strong in all main markets for Series 111 sedans and XJS sports cars, it added.

First-half sales totaled 19,530 sedans, sports cars and limousines, up from 16,783 a year earlier. Jaguar said its U.S. sales in the first half were up 13 percent, to 10,481 cars, while West German sales rose 52 percent, to 1,404 cars. The main factory holiday shutdown falls in the second half.

The company's balance sheet is strong, with cash balances rising £34 million in the first six months of 1985, to £134 million.

The company said it had made good progress in laying foundations for the future, particularly in terms of creating a stronger technology base.

## ICI, Enichem in Plastics Talks

(Continued from Page 15)  
ICI is the leader with a market share of about 15 percent, followed by Enichem and ICI. Other major PVC producers in Europe include Norsk Hydro AS of Norway and Hoechst AG of Germany.

Excess capacity has kept the industry as a whole in the red. Mr. Coates of de Zeeuw estimated that Western European PVC and vinyl chloride plants are operating at 80 percent of capacity.

ICI said the West European petrochemicals and plastics industry as a whole suffered losses of about £2 billion (£2.6 billion) last year from 1980 through 1982. An ICI spokesman said that the industry's results have improved since then but still show a net loss.

Despite its losses, ICI has pursued a strategy of being one of the major survivors in the PVC market, partly because PVC is one product that is not expected to be made in large quantities at the new petro-

chemical plants in the Middle East.

In 1981, ICI opened a new PVC plant in Wilhelmshaven, West Germany. The next year, ICI took over the PVC operations of Switzerland's Lonza AG. Also in 1982, ICI swapped its British polyethylene operations for British Petroleum Co.'s PVC manufacturing.

At present, ICI is losing about £50 million a year on PVC, Mr. Coates said. "The gamble doesn't really appear to have worked," he said. But, Mr. Coates added, the proposed joint venture would be a step in the right direction.

"If you're in a commodity product, it's best to be as big as you can be," he observed.

For Enichem, the venture might provide better access to markets in northern Europe. Last year, Enichem began retooling a plant in West Germany to produce low-density polyethylene, thus reducing transport costs for sales in northern Europe.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in parentheses unless otherwise indicated.

**Britain**

Burmah Oil

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	787.4	809.2
Profit	37.2	27.8
Per Share	0.161	0.082

Turner & Newton

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	247.0	268.3
Profit	11.5	9.3
Per Share	0.049	0.042

**Japan**

Casaca

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	488.0	379.0
Profit	17.0	10.0
Per Share	28.4	19.6

**New Zealand**

Fletcher Challenge

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	4,470	3,440
Profit	1,010	1,120
Per Share	0.50	0.56

**Philippines**

San Miguel

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	4,400	4,000
Profit	105.0	101.0

**United States**

Collins & Aikman

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	290	293
Profit	1.0	0.9
Per Share	0.49	0.48

Easton Vance

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	52.1	51.3
Profit	1.7	1.5
Per Share	1.21	1.20

## For Sale. New 29-Story Office Tower.

With 301,000 leasable sq. ft. Prime location: corner of Baltimore & Light Streets, Baltimore, Md. Scheduled completion date: Fall 1985. Sale by sealed bid. For complete information and request for proposal, please contact Stone & Associates, Inc., at (301) 528-1000. Suite 1380, 100 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Torvill and Dean at the Winter Olympics

Newman and Cedeno in Cincinnati.

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THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE  
For the six month period  
11th September, 1985 to 11th March, 1986  
The Notes will carry an interest rate of 8 1/2% per annum  
Bankers Trust Company, London  
Fiscal Agent

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 12, 1985

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

<b>Burmah Oil</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	889.2	
Operating Profit	39.2	2.8
Per Share	0.0673	
<b>Turner &amp; Newall</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	247.0	268.8
Operating Profit	11.0	10.0
Per Share	0.0473	0.0472
<b>Japan</b>		
<b>Capcon</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	45,793	37,000
Operating Profit	17,870	14,016
Per Share	28.6	27.0
<b>New Zealand</b>		
<b>Fletcher Challenge</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	4,610	4,560
Operating Profit	106.6	9.3
Per Share	0.537	0.461
<b>Philippines</b>		
<b>San Miguel</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	5,565	5,400
Operating Profit	195.50	181.47
<b>United States</b>		
<b>Cottman &amp; Alkmon</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	267.0	239.8
Operating Profit	14.9	14.1
Per Share	0.69	0.64
<b>1985</b>		
Revenue	562.1	517.1
Operating Profit	20.0	20.0
Per Share	1.51	1.50
<b>Eaton Vance</b>		
1985	1984	
Revenue	1.45	0.88
Operating Profit	0.73	0.48
Per Share	1.95	1.04
1985	1984	
Revenue	1.39	1.03
Operating Profit	0.73	0.48
Per Share	1.95	1.04



# AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

(168 masterpieces from Magnum)

Robert Capa, Liberation of Paris, 1944 (below) David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954



Henri Cartier-Bresson, The Ascot Train, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Robert Capa, The New Look, Paris 1947



Warner Bischof, In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947

From the archives of Magnum Photos, a photographic record of Europe in the immediate postwar years—striking images of a continent shaking off the debris of destruction and coming to life.

Mary Blume, the International Herald Tribune's distinguished feature journalist, sets the postwar scene and interviews many of the photographers in her introduction. The I.H.T. is pleased to present this unique volume that captures a decisive epoch and commemorates the work of some of the 20th century's master photojournalists.

Here you'll find some of the most famous images and faces of our time. Once you open its pages, you will want to spend hours poring over this magnificently produced collection. Truly this is a book to treasure for yourself, and a beautiful gift as well.

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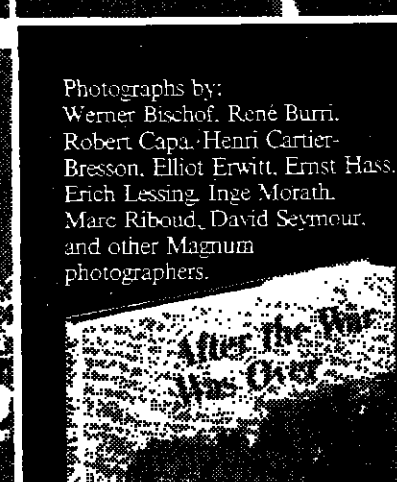
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Signature \_\_\_\_\_ (necessary for credit card purchases)

David Seymour, Disturbed orphan, 1948



Erich Lessing, Railroad workers, 1956



Photographs by: Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.

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## Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
17	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
18	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
19	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
20	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
21	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
22	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
23	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
24	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
25	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
26	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
27	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
28	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
29	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
30	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
31	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
32	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
33	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
34	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
35	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
36	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
37	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
38	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
39	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
40	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
41	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
42	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
43	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
44	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
45	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
46	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
47	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
48	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
49	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
50	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
51	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
52	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
53	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
54	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
55	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
56	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
57	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
58	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
59	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
60	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
61	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
62	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
63	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
64	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
65	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
66	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
67	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
68	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
69	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
70	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
71	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
72	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
73	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
74	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
75	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
76	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
77	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
78	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
79	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
80	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
81	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
82	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
83	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
84	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
85	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
86	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
87	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
88	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
89	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
90	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
91	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
92	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
93	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
94	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
95	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
96	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
97	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
98	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
99	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4
100	12 1/2	0.00	5.4	199	154	149	154	149	+1/4	+1/4

12 Month High Low Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Chg. Chg.

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12 Month High Low Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Chg. Chg











## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Lower in U.S. Amid Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The dollar ended sharply lower in volatile trading Thursday as operators took profits and squared positions before Friday's scheduled release of major U.S. economic indicators.

The dollar traded up to 2.98 Deutsche marks in Europe, a key technical level, and was just below that price when speculators on Chicago's International Monetary Market began taking profits in U.S. trading. The currency then fell to 2.9350 DM before recovering.

In New York, the currency closed at 2.9410 DM, down 2 pennings from Wednesday's 2.9620 DM; at 8.965 French francs, down from 9.0225, and at 2.4250 Swiss francs, down from 2.4400.

The pound rose to \$1.324, up from \$1.308 Wednesday while the Japanese yen closed at 243.15 to the dollar, up slightly from 243.60. Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank, said the dollar still had a very firm tone, mainly on the expectation that the

government's report on August retail sales to be released Friday would show a good gain.

"Although the retail numbers should be good, I'm wondering if expectations have gotten so high that they might be a disappointment," he cautioned. "If that is so, a reasonably good figure might not be positive for the dollar."

But, he said, "I think a test of 300 German marks is inevitable, whether it happens tomorrow or next week."

In earlier trading in London, the dollar closed more than 2 pennings below its opening 2.9695 Deutsche marks after being quoted as high as 2.9800 DM during the session.

"It looks like people are starting to tire of buying dollars," one dealer said. The U.S. currency closed at 2.9442 DM in London after finishing at 2.962 DM Wednesday night.

In London, the pound rose to \$1.3175 from \$1.3090 Wednesday. Dealers said the pound's recovery from the day's lows of around \$1.29 mainly reflected the dollar's

decline toward the end of the session, although early Bank of England support had been detected.

In earlier European trading Thursday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.9691 Deutsche marks, up from 2.9388 DM Wednesday, and at 9.0420 French francs, up from 8.9635, in Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.4370 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from 2.4360.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 241.70 yen, down from Wednesday's close of 243.40. Importers continued active purchases in the afternoon on expectations that the dollar would not decline, but selling by exporters prevented a sharp rise, they said.

Interbank dealers in Tokyo, reluctant to take long-term positions in the market, also traded actively but only for quick profits, dealers said.

Meanwhile, South Africa's commercial rand closed in London at 40.45 cents, down slightly from Wednesday's 40.75. (Reuters, AP)

## Hong Kong Bank Plans Rights Issue To Make Up for Balance-Sheet Deficit

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd. said Thursday that its liabilities exceeded assets by \$6.8 million Hong Kong dollars (\$12.4 million) when the government took control of it in June, and that it planned a rights issue and capital reduction to make up the deficiency.

It said that an audit by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. showed that the bank lost 340.4 million dollars from July 1984 until the government takeover on June 7, 1985. The government took control of Hong Kong Industrial when it rescued Overseas Trust Bank, which owns 63.5 percent of Hong Kong Industrial.

HICB said the losses were mainly from increased provisions for nonperforming loans but did not specify the size of the provisions. It said it hoped to raise 404.2 million dollars from the issuance of 408 million 10-percent noncumulative redeemable preference shares at par of one dollar each. Rights would entitle holders to four preference shares for each share held as of Sept. 26, 1985.

It said that Overseas Trust Bank would take up its entitlement of 259 million preference shares and that it had underwritten the balance at no cost to Hong Kong Industrial.

## Canada Exploits Its Oil Sands

(Continued from Page 15) oil, predicts that conventional reserves in that province will fall to 1.04 billion barrels by 2007, from 3.16 billion now.

Although the big oil-sands producers are still the two mines, which together turn out about 175,000 barrels a day, a growing proportion of the basic tar-like crude called bitumen is being pumped to the surface of other oil sands using conventional wells after being softened with injections of steam.

Production of bitumen alone is 55,000 barrels a day and is expected to triple in the next few years. Although the bitumen could be transformed into synthetic crude, as is done at the two existing oil-sands mines, it currently is sold much as is, primarily to refiners in the northern United States.

The thick bitumen is mixed with natural-gas condensate, a thinner crude-like liquid, and sent to the refiners by pipeline.

The biggest oil-sands development using conventional oil wells is at Cold Lake, Alberta, and belongs to Imperial Oil Ltd., a 70-percent-owned unit of Exxon Corp. On July 22, its first stage of commercial production began at 19,000 barrels a day. By the end of 1986, it is

expected to be churning out 75,000 barrels a day of bitumen.

Unlike various multibillion-dollar projects abandoned three years ago by Imperial and Shell Canada Resources Ltd. of Toronto, the Cold Lake development proceeds in smaller stages, an approach more sensitive to cash flow and future price expectations. Other companies taking this approach on specific projects include Petro-Canada, BP Canada Inc., Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. and Dome Petroleum Ltd.

"None of these investments are firmly committed," said Pat O'Connor, manager of public affairs for Amoco Canada, which has 2,000 barrels a day on stream out of a possible 23,000 barrels a day.

Bitumen production costs range from about \$11 a barrel to \$14.80, industry experts say. The combination of bitumen and condensate then are sold for nearly \$25 a barrel.

Ed Kemp, vice president of oil-sands operations for Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Imperial's exploration and production subsidiary, said the per-unit cost of bitumen production was much less than at oil-shale projects Exxon abandoned earlier this decade in Colorado and Australia.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Mannesmann Names Chief Executive

By Brenda Erdmann  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The supervisory board of Mannesmann AG, the West German engineering group, has named Werner Dieter chief executive, succeeding Franz Josef Weisweiler, who died at the end of July after a brief illness. He was 57.

Mr. Weisweiler had been with Mannesmann since 1970, taking over as chief executive from Egon Overbeck in 1983. Under his leadership the group flourished. In late August, Mannesmann reported that turnover for the half year rose by 16 percent to 8.01 billion DM (\$2.7 billion).

The new Mannesmann chief, who is 56, studied mechanical engineering at Esslingen School of Engineering and started his professional career in 1952 with Robert Bosch, the West German white goods maker, as development manager.

In 1960, Mr. Dieter joined G.L. Rexroth GmbH. He took over as head of the company from Ludwig Rexroth on Jan. 1, 1973, when Mr. Rexroth retired. Mannesmann acquired an interest in Rexroth in 1968 and took over the rest of the company in 1975.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Dieter, Rexroth became one of the world's leading hydraulic makers with 1984 turnover of 1.4 billion DM.

Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd. said Mr. Eng Leong has been appointed managing director of Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Asia Ltd. in Singapore. Mr. Ng, who was director in charge of corporate finance at the Singapore unit, succeeds Kenneth MacLennan, who has completed his period of secondment and will return to the London head office.

ITT Europe Inc. has named John K. Aho director, Eastern Europe, succeeding George Tsyganzov, who retired. Mr. Aho moves to Brussels from Istanbul, where he served as ITT's regional director.

First National Bank of Atlanta said Greenfield W. Pitts is returning to Atlanta to become head of European and Middle Eastern corporate marketing. As previously re-

ported, Bruce Durkee will succeed Mr. Pitts as head of the bank's London representative office.

Russell Reynolds Associates Inc. has opened an office in Geneva, headed by John G. McCarthy Jr. He was in the London office of the U.S.-based executive search firm.

Postbank AG has named Ulf Burmeister deputy general manager of its international department, responsible for foreign exchange and treasury operations. He was an assistant general manager in the Helsinki-based bank's international department.

Svenska BP AB, the Stockholm-based unit of British Petroleum Co., has named Clive Chambers supply and trading manager. John Smith has been appointed lubricants-services divisional manager at BP Oil Ltd. in London to succeed Mr. Chambers.

Grindlays Bank PLC of London has named Girija Pandey regional coordinator for the Pacific Basin, based in Hong Kong. He succeeds Brian Human, who, as previously reported, has been named to head Grindlays' new representative office in Bangkok. Mr. Pandey was credit and marketing manager for South Korea.

Prime Computer (UK) Ltd. has appointed David Prior marketing director. He succeeds George Kendall, who has become managing director of Prime's Hong Kong subsidiary. Prime Computer is a U.S. maker of minicomputers.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. has named Nobuo Oya as associate director in charge of new issue syndication at IBI International Ltd. in London. He succeeds Kazuhiko Murakami, who is returning to the Tokyo head office of Industrial Bank of Japan.

Arco International Oil & Gas Co., a unit of Atlantic Richfield Co., has named P.V. Newman general manager of its Asia-Middle East exploration region and Robert O. Smith manager for the Europe-Africa-Latin America exploration region.

Tetaczo Ltd., the London-based unit of Tetaczo Inc., has appointed Roger Hawkesworth and Owen Jenkins directors. Mr. Hawkesworth is general manager, finance and economics, and Mr. Jenkins general manager, marketing sales.

Wood, Mackenzie & Co., the London and Edinburgh stockbrokerage, said Roy Danzic is to become a director within its corporate finance department. He was a managing director of Dillon, Read Ltd.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc., the California-based maker of semiconductors, has named Charles P. Mulligan as plant manager of its planned manufacturing facility in Ireland, the company's first wafer-making facility outside the United States.

Avon Products Inc. said Alan J. Daniels has become group vice president, new business development, Europe, for its Avon division.

## EUROMARKETS

## Primary Sector Is Again Focus of Attention

By Christopher Pizzev  
Reuters

LONDON — Three new floating-rate note issues were launched in the primary Eurobond market on Thursday as attention again focused on the sector. Secondary-market prices showed little change before Friday's release of new U.S. economic data, dealers said.

The most successful of the day's issues was a \$100-million, seven-year floating-rate note issued by the French with warrants attached. The warrants are exercisable into a straight European-currency-unit bond. The issue was led by CCF itself, and on an ex-warrant basis, finished above the par issue price.

The CCF issue pays five basis points over the six-month London interbank offered rate. Each \$10,000 note has 10 one-year warrants, priced at \$36. Each warrant

entitles the holder to subscribe to a seven-year, 8 1/2 percent ECU bond.

The holder may either exchange one note plus the warrants and \$625 cash to obtain 12 of the ECU bonds or can keep the note and exchange the warrants and pay \$9,375 for 12 bonds.

Dealers said the issue was mainly being traded on an ex-warrant basis. One trader at a U.K. bank said, "strip the warrants out and you've got just what the market wants at the moment, a straightforward floating rate for a quality name."

On an ex-warrants basis, it ended on the when-issued market at around 100.05. It pays total fees of 10 basis points. Prices on a cum-warrant basis were hard to obtain. The actual warrants jumped to trade at \$45 bid/\$50 offered before dropping to be quoted at \$35 bid.

Also introduced Thursday was a floating rate note that does not apply until later in the note's life. The \$100-million, seven-year issue was for Security Pacific Corp. and pays 1/2 point over three-month Libor. A maximum coupon of 13 percent applies from years three to seven inclusive.

The issue, which was led by managed by Banque Paribas Capital Markets, ended on the when-issued market at 99.67, just inside the total fees of 40 basis points.

Also launched was a \$100-million, seven-year "mismatch" note for Morgan Guaranty GmbH, which will in turn lend the funds to Italy's Isevier. It will pay the higher of one- or six-month Libor semiannually, but with the coupon refinanced monthly.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time  
Via The Associated Press

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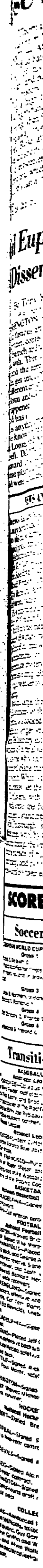
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## Famous Eyes for Science

"When you can't put it in The Congressional Record, or publish it in the newspaper, you put it on television," says the congressman. Representative Thomas D. DeLay, Republican of Texas, one of several members of Congress trying to stop the National Endowment for the Arts giving grants to poets whose work they deem obscene. At a hearing Tuesday, a House education and labor subcommittee will hear pros and cons on the endowment's policies, as well as testimony from Cleanth Brooks, professor emeritus of rhetoric at Yale University, another Texas Republican who is a critic of the grants. Representative Dick Armey, promised to bring some of the poets to the hearing. Whether it will end up in The Congressional Record is another question.

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